Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week —ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1835. [No. 2,506.

REWARD 500 RUPEES.

WHEREAS, on the night of Monday last, the 27th instant, a Godown, belonging to Messrs. FORBES and Co., situated in BRUCE's lane, and adjoining to the Courier office, within the Fort, was broken and entered, and six chests of Malwa Opium, the property of MUNGNIRAM and CHANDUNMUL, MARWARREES, were carried away.

A reward of *five hundred rupees* will be paid to any person or persons who will give information which may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators.

JOHN WARDEN,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

BOMBAY:
POLICE OFFICE,
31st July, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A Few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in sets of £150, £200 and £300 at the exchange of 1s. 10*d.* per Bombay Rupee; from parties at outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

A Large commodious and substantially built Dwelling House, with two Wells, Ground stabling, and appurtenances, situated near the verge of the Esplanade, in Jamboolwaddy, commonly called "Cardiff Castle," belonging to the Estate of the Late Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLIN, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. FERRAR, at a monthly rent of 100 Rs. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the same, are requested to apply to Mr. GILDER, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM EAST, and Co., Medow Street, within the Fort, where a plan of the premises may be seen, and every information obtained.

Bombay, 1st August, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર *

વેચવાનું છે *

ફિરંગ્યોની જગાનું અને પક્કી બાંધણીનું રહેવાનું ઘર તેઓનાં બેહુમા તથા તેઓને લગતા તબેલા તથા બીજું જોઇએ તે સાથે વેચવાનુછે * ફિલકત બંધુક વાડીઓ કાંધનાં મેદાનનાં નાકાંપર જેહને કારડીપ્ર પ્રેસાયદસ કરીને પ્રેહુછે તે મરનાર લપ્રટનેનટ કાલોજપ જરજ લુપેલીન વાલીછે * ત્રિયે કાલમો શીશતર ફ્રેરાર રેહેછે અને બારફિનાં ૬૧૦૦) લાકુ આપેછે * ઉરક બીજા અથવા બીજીઓ જે ફિલકત ખરીદ કરવા માહતા હોઈ તેણેબીઓ ફિકુરપા કરીને હોટમો મેંઝે હાસતરીટમો શીશીયરસ હલીબ્રંપ ઉસટજી કંપાનીનો આપ્રીશ ઓ શીશતર ઠીલકરને પુછવું નાહાં ફિ શીલકતનો નમુનો જોવામો આવશે અને જે કાંઇ પુછશે તેહની શંત્રબંન પાકશે *

શ્રી મુમબઇ તા૦ ૧૭ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૩૫

CALCUTTA DAILY PAPER.

THE ENGLISHMAN and MILITARY CHRONICLE, the largest daily Paper in India, consisting of *eight* pages of *thirty two* columns, contains nearly two pages every day, exclusively devoted to the consideration of Army matters. The original Military Correspondence published in the Journal, has amounted on the average to *eighty Letters* per month, for some months past

The ENGLISHMAN likewise contains a great body of Miscellaneous information, interesting to the general reader. Sporting subjects also receive attention, while those, interested in *Law matters*, will find it the only paper in India, which furnishes accurate, and consecutive reports of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

Subscription to the ENGLISHMAN and MILITARY CHRONICLE, 64 Sicca Rupees, per annum, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

Agent at Bombay—Mr. MALVERY.
Ditto at Madras—Messrs. BINNY AND Co.,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. John Ross, has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DUNCAN GIBB & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1835.

TO LINGUISTS.

A NATIVE WRITER who has been for many years past engaged in Copying SANSCRIT, MAHRATTA [both *Balbodh* and *Mod*], and GOOZERATHEE Manuscripts, being now out of employment, is desirous of engaging himself at a very moderate Salary.—The Advertiser can refer to several volumes which came from his hands (now in the possession of European Gentlemen), as challenging a comparison for beauty and regularity with the MOST ELEGANT MANUSCRIPTS IN INDIA.

He likewise understands and has practised, WRITING ON LITHOGRAPHIC PAPER, can draft letters, keep accounts and perform all the duties of a CARKOON in the MAHRATTA Language, and has a slight knowledge of ENGLISH, which he Copies fairly.

For those who may be desirous of having copies of celebrated SANSCRIT or other Native Works, he will himself procure the originals from whence to copy, if necessary.

He can give the most unexceptionable references as to character.—Apply to JAGONATH POY, Translator's Office, Supreme Court.

Bombay, 1st August, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, lately in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 1st August, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 1*st August*, 1835.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The 29th June 1835.

The following Extract from the proceedings of Government in the Legislative Department, under date the 29th June 1835, is published for general information.

Read a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 10th of December 1834.

With reference to paragraph 50 of that letter, read again the proceedings of the 25th day of May 1835.

Resolved, that in consequence of the desire expressed by the Hon'ble Court, that any general measure concerning the holding of lands by Europeans in India, should be submitted to the Hon'ble Court before it be passed into a law, the draft on that subject, fixed to be read a second time on the first day of August next, be referred to the Hon'ble Court.

Resolved, that the said draft be read again at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 1st day of July 1836, or, if orders on the subject shall arrive at an earlier period from the Hon'ble Court, then at the first meeting of the Legislative Council after the arrival of such orders

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The 6th July 1835.

The following Extract from the proceedings of Government in the Legislative Department, is published for general information.

Resolved, that the following Rules be adopted as standing orders of the Council of India in its Legislative Department.

First.—When the Governor General of India in Council shall approve of the draft of law, the draft shall be printed and published for general information.

Second.—No draft of a law shall be ordered to be published till at least one week shall have elapsed from the day on which it was first laid before the Council of India in its Legislative Department.

Third.—When a draft of a law shall be approved, a day shall be appointed for the reconsideration thereof, which day shall be at least six weeks later than the day of publication.

Fourth.—On the day appointed for the reconsideration of the draft, it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council to pass it into a law with any amendments which he may deem necessary.

Fifth.—In case any Member of the Council shall represent, that any amendments which may have been made appear to him to require longer consideration, the discussion shall be adjourned for a period of not less than one week.

Sixth.—In case any Member of the Council shall represent, in writing, that any amendments which may have been made appear to him to be of so new and important a nature that they ought not to be adopted without being previously published for general information, every other Member of the Council shall record his opinion on that point with the reasons of that opinion, and if the majority shall then be of opinion that the amendments are of so new and important a nature, that they ought not to be adopted without being previously published for general information, the amended draft shall be published, and the further consideration thereof shall be adjourned to a day later by at least six weeks than the day of such second publication.

Seventh.—Every Member of the Council shall be entitled either on occasion of a draft of a law being ordered to be published, or on occasion of its being passed or finally rejected, to demand that every Member shall record his opinion, and the reasons thereof.

Eighth.—Any of the foregoing standing orders may be suspended by an unanimous resolution of the Council of India, but in every such case the reasons for that resolution shall be recorded.

Ninth.—If there be a majority of the Council of India for suspending any standing order, any Member may demand an adjournment of the discussion for at least twenty four hours, and on the resumption of the discussion at the re-assembling of the Council, each Member shall deliver in his opinion, with the reasons thereof, in writing, and if a majority, including the Governor General or the President of the council for the time being, shall still be for suspending the standing order, the standing order shall be suspended, and not otherwise.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

Ordered that the above Act be published in the Government Gazette three successive times.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 24th July, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st July, 1835.

No. 353 of 1835.—Lieutenant J. K. Goag, of the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 28rd July, 1835.

No. 354 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a Resolution passed in the Judicial Department, under date the 16th Instant, to appoint Lieutenant Graham, Adjutant of the Bheel Corps, to be second in Command of that Corps.

No. 355 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:—

Candeish Bheel Corps

Lieutenant W. J. Morris, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant Graham, appointed 2nd in Command to the Corps.

No. 356 of 1835.—With reference to the General Order No. 284, dated the 1st ultimo, it is hereby announced, that the claims of all persons entitled to share in the proceeds of that portion of the Deccan Booty which is termed "Constructive Capture, second Division" are to be adjusted in the following manner.

2*nd.* Station and Regimental Prize Committees will be assembled to investigate all claims to the Prize Dividends, and when found correct, Bills or Abstracts for the amount, according to annexed Form No. 1, are to be transmitted to the General Prize Committee, in order to be checked and passed by that Committee for payment on the Paymaster of the Division or range in which the Claimants respectively may reside.

3*rd.* The Regimental Committees will be constituted of the Commanding Officer, the next in Seniority, with the Adjutant, and the Quarter Master. Those at Stations, in such manner as the Officer Commanding may direct.

4*th.* All persons present with Regiments are to be paid by Committees respectively and in acknowledgment of the receipt of their shares, they are to be required to sign Acquittance Rolls, which are to be prepared in accordance with the annexed Form No. 2.

5*th.* Claimants who may not now be with the Regiments in which they served during the War, must either appear personally before the Regimental Committee, charges with the issue, or prefer their demand through a Regimental or Station Committee, as may be most convenient.

6*th.* Individual Claimants who may have belonged to Corps since disbanded, or who may have been attached to Regiments of His Majesty's Service which have subsequently returned to Europe, and who may not be borne on the strength of any Regiment in India, will submit their claims to the nearest Station or Regimental Committee, and if ascertained to be correct, a Bill for the dividend, countersigned by the Committee, and accompanied by a separate receipt of the Claimant, will be forwarded to the General Prize Committee, to be examined and passed for payment in the manner above detailed.

7*th.* The claims of Officers and Men who may have belonged to His Majesty's Regiments embarked for Europe, but who may now be attached to Corps serving under this Presidency, will be drawn for by the Committee of the Regiment to which they are at present attached, in the manner laid down in the 4th paragraph.

8*th.* Staff Officers whose shares are not included in the Distribution Statement of Corps, will prefer their claims, and receive dividends in the manner prescribed in the 6th paragraph.

9*th.* Applications in behalf of the Heirs of Officers and Men who may have died, will be addressed to the committee of the Regiment to which the deceased belonged, and a consequent payment will be made on account of the Estate, if the claim be satisfactorily established.

10*th.* On the 1st of May 1836, the Proceedings of the several Regimental and Station committees will be closed, and the Acquittance Rolls will be forwarded to the General Prize committee, by whom they will be submitted to Government for transmission to the Hon'ble the court of Directors, at the same time, the available unappropriated Shares of Individuals of the Honorable company's Service, will be remitted by Regimental and Station committees to the General Treasury, and those referrible to His Majesty's Forces, will be disposed of in conformity to the War Office Regulations, with the exception of unclaimed shares of Native Establishments, which will be remitted to the Treasury; in either case, the Acquittance Rolls will be furnished as above directed.

11*th.* Copies of the Proceedings of the Regimental and Station Prize committees, are to be carefully preserved by the General Prize committee.

No 357 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for the information of Departments concerned, the following General Order by His Excellency the commander in chief of the Army of Fort St. George, with the Form of Passport therein alluded to.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters Choultry Plain 19th May 1835.

Under Instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor in council, and with reference to G. O. G. 18th May 1835. G. O. C. C. 13th February 1830, and G. O. G. 16th November 1832, the Commander in chief directs, that Native Soldiers proceeding on furlough to the Bengal, Agra, or Bombay Presidencies, or anywhere beyonds the Limits of this Presidency, shall be furnished with Printed Passport, Pay certificate, and Descriptive Register combined, agreeable to Forms which will be furnished from the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, on application direct from Officers commanding corps.

N. B. It is particularly requested that any extension of leave, from sickness or other causes, which it may be deemeed necessary to grant, may be notified to the Adjutant General of the Army at Madras; and all advances of cash on account of Pay to be certified in consecutive order on the back of this Passport.

No. 358 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an Allowance for the supply of Oil, &c. to the Public Guards under this Presidency, agreeably to the following List. The allowance will be drawn, and supplies made at the Presidency by the Barrack Master, and at Out Stations by the Officers in charge of Barrack Stores.

	Monthly Rupees.	
Presidency.....	154	Including Mussalls and Oil Boys, but not the 80 Rupees for Office Stationery.
Poona, Kirkee and Dapooree.....	80	Including Oil Boy.
Ahmednuggur....	10	Gatekeeper and Hallal Coolee not included.
Malligaum.....	5	
Asseerghur.....	5	
Dapooree Cantonment.....	3	
Belgeum.....	20	
Vingorla.....	3	
Sholapoor.....	5	
Ahmedabad.....	10	
Surat.....	10	Including the Castle.
Baroda.....	5	
Deesa.....	10	
Kaira.....	3	
Porebunder.....	2	
Bhooj.....	5	
Hursole.....	5	
Darwar.....	3	
Kulladgee	3	
Rajcote.....	5	

No. 359 of 1835.—In conformity with the practice which obtains under the Bengal presidency, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt Warrant Officers of all ranks, from the Regulations under which European Soldiers are re-enlisted on the expiration of their contracted periods of servitude.

Bombay Castle, 24th July, 1835.

No. 360 of 1835.—Lieutenant colonel [illegible] Morse, quarter master general of the Army, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, via Saint Helena, for a period of one year, for the benefit of his health.

No. 361 of 1835.—The following promotions are made:—

3rd regiment native infantry.

Ensign E. W. Agar to be lieutenant, *vice* Price retired.—*Date of rank.* 15th Septr. 1834.

21st regiment native infantry.

Ensign G. Rippon to be lieutenant, *vice* Twynam resigned. 22nd Nov. 1834.

Lieut. (brevet captain) E. M. Ennis to be captain and ensign A. Welstead to be lieutenant, in succession to Lighton deceased. 11th July 1835.

No. 362 of 1835.—The following promotions are made:—

10th regiment native infantry.

Captain C. Cathcart to be major, lieutenant C. B. Morton to be captain, and ensign F. Fenwick to be lieutenant, in succession to Hart deceased.—*Date of rank.* 30th May 1835.

No. 363 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who may be employed on the staff of the army, or in departments, shall be transferred from the strength of their regiments, whether artillery or infantry, and borne on a non-effective list, to be kept by the town major.

It will be necessary for the Regimental Committee to state in these Abstracts, the Regiment, and Troop or Company to which the individuals belonged at the time of Capture, which entitles them to share in the Prize Money, and the Abstract, if perferred by individual claimants, should be accompanied with a certificate from the Commanding Officer or Adjutant of the Regiment to which they belonged stating that they are the persons who were actually present.

* These forms have been omitted,—PRN.

Bombay Castle, 27th July, 1835.

No. 364 of 1835.—Lieutenant D. E. Mills, deputy pay master, Northern division of the army, resumed charge of his duties at Deesa, on the 30th June 1835.

No. 365 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

2nd. Lieut. C. H. Nixon, of the regiment of artillery, *to* act as adjutant to the 2nd battalion, during the absence of lieutenant Grant, on medical certificate ; and 2nd lieutenant J. Jacob to act as quarter master, during the period 2nd lieutenant Nixon may continue to act as adjutant.

Lieutenant A. Morrison, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Edmunds.

Lieutenant J. Jessop, of the 12th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the left wing at Rajcote, in succession to lieutenant G. Clarkson, appointed adjutant to that regiment.

No. 366 of 1835.—The leave to Mahableshwur granted in general orders, under date the 15th April last, to surgeon J. Walker, medical storekeeper at the presidency, is extended from 1st June to the 5th instant.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July, 1835.

No. 38 of 1835.—Warrant officers belonging to the army being exempt by a general order of this date, (No. 359,) in the military departmen from the regulations under which European Soldiers are re-enlisted on the expiration of their contracted periods of servitude, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the general order of the 26th of February last, (No. 10) applicable to conductors employed in the marine department.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th July, 1835.

Mr. A. Spens, has been confirmed in the situation of assistant to the judge and session judge of Dharwar, vacating the situation of assistant to the principal collector.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24th July, 1835.

Mr. G. Coles, second assistant to the collector of Ruinageeree, is to be considered as having acted as first assistant collector, during the absence of Mr. Hunter, from the 12th February to the 27th May last.

Mr. George Malcolm, third assistant to the principal collector of Poona, to be placed in permanent charge of the districts under his care, prior to his departure for the Cape.

Mr. H. Malet, fourth assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is to be placed in charge of the Poorundhur Pergunnah, until further orders.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa,

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 20th May last.... 6,273
None Since.

Chests 6,273

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 7th May last..... 693
Ditto ditto on the 9th instant..... 21

Chests 714

Bombay, 29th July, 1835.

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Post Letters.

1 Henry de Bels, care of capt. Upton..... Bombay.
1 Capt. A. Livingston, 8th regt. N. I..... ditto.
1 James Bishop, esq. H. C. engineers..... ditto.
1 W. S. Ottley esq. 2nd Bombay cavalry.... ditto.
1 Lieut. F. Turner, H. C. H. artillery..... ditto.
1 Lieut. J. Fred. Moore Turner, H. E. I. C. A.. ditto.
2 Mr. T. J. Thomas, 2nd officer of the Barque Alexander..... ditto.
1 Ensign Chas. Mellersh, 5th regt. N. I..... ditto.
1 R. G. Chambers esq..... ditto.
2 Lieut. G. A. Pruen, artillery..... ditto.
1 John Piles, engineer corps..... ditto.
1 John Simmons, private 6th comp. E. R..... ditto.
1 W. Robinson, private H. M. 20th regt..... ditto.
1 John Woods, private 31st regt. of foot..... ditto.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, 29th July, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"SPEEDY [illegible]OUT THE AID OF MR. CURRIE'S FUND, OR HELP OF RUPEES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—My plan is this. That the G. in C. be solicited to issue an order at the commencement of every Monsoon—directing those in command and in charge of Regiments to parade their officers and men—daily—"Weather permitting"—now, by this "Weather permitting" it is to be understood—unless the "bursat" is actually falling at bugle hour—the parade is to be gone thro' with—the state of the Ground, from the previous 24 hours rain, not to be taken into consideration. That every one in the Regiment (save the commanding,) may have a fair chance, I suggest that the practice of the 2nd in command—being a mounted officer, be discontinued—the adjutant a Paddy Bird—Q. Mr., of course on his legs—It has occupied some time, and been not a little trouble to find the number of casualities, annually, that might be looked for, from strict observance of the order above alluded to. I have come to the conclusion, it would give two steps, yearly, in each Corps—well, say the Regiment is commanded by a Major—he is safe—upon his Arab steed,—unless sympathy (from seeing so many wet feet) should accidentally bag him—there remain 5 Captains—8 Lieutenants—and 4 Ensigns—say 3 or 4 away on Sick C : or Furlo'—leaves 12 to be expended in six years. Now Mr. Editor—is not this a glorious prospect? A young man has been in this country a year or two, goes home sick—contrives to be absent five years—returns and joins his Corps ten Steps nearer his majority—!! or we will suppose, he stays in England only three years—he has gained six steps not including one or two bagged by Jungle Fever, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c. Should my plan be adopted, it will not only accelerate promotion, but do away with feelings of jealousy which must exist under the present system. In our days, it is not an unusual sight. Two Regiments at the same station—No. So and so—daily parading "Weather permitting" throughout the Monsoon—the other Corps having no parades (unless a decided break in the weather) of course must be sensible of the disadvantage they are labouring under from the supercession occasioned by the parades of No. So and so—that lucky Corps!! but I fear my communication comes too late, for notwithstanding the "ipse dixit" of Mr. "Searcher,"—Currin's admirable plan of a Retiring Fund will be adopted—and as we shall then get *too much* promotion, I would recommend the shopkeepers in Bombay, to start to Goozerat immediately after Cocoanut day with a supply of (that Prince of Shoemakers) Stunts Shooting shoes, which may have the effect (*concealed* beneath a well made trouser) of keeping out the *pawnee*, when there will be no necessity to interfere with the amusement at present going on—not one hundred miles from the City of Ahmedabad.

Your obedient servant,
MUD-CRUSHER.

July 10th, 1835.

THE ADDRESS TO MR. MARRIOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your paper of last Saturday, I was very sorry to see "Facts" letter on the subject of the address to Mr. Marriott. The whole of the blame attributed therein to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, is, I beg to remark, unjust, and quite without foundation. The truth is as follows.

I was desired by the Committee conducting the address, to request the Honor of the Governor's presence at the Durbar, and having communicated the request to Mr. Wathen, I was informed on the following day, that, as the Sirdars were concerned in it, the agent for Sirdars should have been made the channel of communication. This information was not received by me until 8 o'clock of the evening before the Durbar, so that the invitation could not have been forwarded by the agent in time to insure the Governor's attendance.

As far as His Excellency the Commander in Chief is concerned in the imputation, the following copy of a letter addressed to me by Major Macdonald will exonerate His Excellency from all blame.

Head Quarters, Poona 14th July, 1835.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Commander in Chief your letter of this day's date, and His Excellency desires me to acquaint you in reply that he cannot promise to be present at the presentation of the address to Mr. Marriott to-morrow, as he is to be in attendance upon the Right Hon'ble the Governor to-morrow afternoon.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed.) R. MACDONALD.
Major, Military Secretary.

You will oblige me Mr. Editor by inserting this immediately in your paper.

C. FORGETT.
Junior Commissioner.

POONA, 29th July, 1885.

LETTER XV.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent Tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry." HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—The third good reason for borrowing money on mortgage of private estates exists not I believe with regard to the public. The Company have ceased to trade, and therefore can have nothing to do with a principle which has reference only to trade. Of that part of the public property which consists in official buildings, &c. there is seldom a sufficient quantity in the market at any one time to make the manner of their disposal a matter of much national importance, and to prevent any appearance of partiality, as well as to realize their price immediately, public auction is the mode most commonly used. Doubtless a field may be found for the exertion of economy even in such matters as these, but it will be the *economy of the petty details*, not *that of general principles*.

No two things can be more different from each other than are these two species of economy, though unfortunately they are too often confounded together. I do not know whether the names I have given them be those usually adopted, or even whether their natures will be quite understood by such description, but to explain my meaning more fully, I will mention a few of their qualities. The economy of details looks to nothing but the quality of money expended; the economy of principles looks chiefly to the result of the expenditure. The former may often err in its application; the latter must always be right. The former is like the miser who loves to hoard his cash, yet through stinginess, will not lay out a penny in insuring or securing it; the latter is like the liberal but cautious banker, who is not ashamed to scrutinize well the security upon which he advances his money, but, having found that trust worthy, cares little to what extent his assistance is given. The former is like a landlord who would not even go to the expense of tiling his own grounds; the latter is like him who would [illegible] the hired land of others, grudging not the disbursement at seed-time, for he knows he must be repaid amply at the harvest. The former will do well if it prevent a man's declining in the world; the latter is annually adding to his riches. The former, in short, is like the mean and paltry economy of the saveall, which the merest kitchenwench might have planned; the latter is like the economy of the steam engine and all those other economical inventions in mechanics, the search after which has so greatly advanced the nobles sciences, and the discovery of which has raised their authors to the highest pinnacle of fame, and left admiring nations in uncertainty whether their improvements have most increased the wealth of the world, or their splendid genius contributed to its adornment.

We will now proceed to the fourth legitimate cause for mortgaging private revenue; a cause, which is particularly reasonable, and ought to be allowed as extensively as possible in the disposal of public money. It is, to make such loans to respectable tenants, in times of extreme distress, as may support their credit, and prevent the lands being thrown out of occupation, even in the most barbarous times. Such long have been granted by Indian sovereigns, though the terms on which they were bestowed and nearly all their other measures relating to the cultivators, shewed that it was not so much out of compassion or a desire to improve the condition of their subjects they granted the favour, as through fear that their rapacity, carried to too great extremes, would destroy all prospect of future revenue, and drive the miserable wretches from whom it was wrung to suicide or starvation. These however are not the loans which are necessary; they must not be such as barely to enable the debtors of the state to keep body and soul together; they must be such as will afford them the means of advancing with rapid strides towards a state of comparative wealth, and as gradually do away with the necessity of borrowing money at all.

Do not suppose that I am chimerical enough to desire that the interests of Government should be wholly, or even at all, neglected, and that it should advance treasure freely to every one who happens to be in want of such assistance. I am well aware that, even at the present moment, considerable difficulty is found in making the receipts cover the demands on the state; and certainly, under those circumstances, to waste, or even to risk any sum in absurd projects would be most unpardonable. Every thing ought to be suffered rather than that public credit should be injured, and public credit can only be maintained for any length of time, by a wise expenditure of the public money. I know that though it would be well that a considerable portion of cash should be occasionally advanced to assist our tenantry, and enable them to work their farms, and dispose of their produce to much better advantage than they can do at present, in a word, that they must, before the country can become prosperous, be rescued from the clutch of the bunyas, (whose slaves the greater part of them by borrowing at usurious interest virtually become,) yet still, centuries of misrule before our arrival have reduced the people to so low and indigent a state, that to grant them loans with safety to the finances would at the present moment be impossible. Some small sums indeed might be lent on the security of standing crops; but these, after deducting the rent, would be too insignificant to give any permanent relief, in fact such loans are always injurious eventually to those who contract them.

It is well known that at present few *monied* men will cultivate the Company's land, except those whose whole property is so fixed to the soil, that they could realize its benefits without continuing to follow the employment. There is an excellent reason for this, which is, that a man can generally make larger profits by lending his money to landholders, than he could by occupying land himself; and this enormous interest is procurable, because the landholder has often little security to give but that of his person, which it is useless to attach in case of insolvency, or that of his crop, which is an uncertain pledge to the lender, and I have in a former letter shown to be a most ruinous one to the borrower. This is a most unnatural state of things, and nothing but the extreme poverty of the ryots could produce it: poverty is a hard taskmaster, but even positive slavery would by most men be preferred to starvation.

To destroy this system of usury on the one part, and penury on the other, is the purpose for which, at the proper time, the Government ought to open its coffers; though as in most similar affairs, it will only be necessary for it to lead the way, for it certainly will not want followers, then it will be able to withdraw from the field, leaving it to the more proper rivalry of private speculations.

At present there is little or no good security to be offered for money advanced for agricultural purposes. The first thing then which must be done is to create it. Unless capital be applied, the land will not yield half the profits it is capable of returning; and unless the interest paid for the use of that capital be moderate, no one can afford to apply it. But to procure large sums at low interest, good security is requisite, and until it is in the power of the landholders in general to offer such, they will never be better than day-labourers.

The best security for a farmer is land or houses, because he may always use them, and need only mortgage a part of their profits whenever he is in want of funds to lay out upon his farm. It should in consequence be an object of our greatest attention, to lead our subjects as much as is in power to invest their wealth in this species of property. Whether it be bought or merely taken on lease is perhaps less important, though of course the more complete the purchase, and the longer the lease, the better will be the security which they give. In leases however, we should endeavour to introduce that kind, in which the value is paid at the commencement, rather than the other, in which a large annual rent is reserved; as, in this latter case, the property will be held in little estimation by bankers. The sums which are obtained by persons commencing business and the smallness of the interest paid by Government and mercantile houses of repute, prove incontestibly, that it is mainly for want of good security that the agriculturists are unable to procure money on such terms as will admit of their being able to profit by its use, and that if this impediment were taken away, capital would be at least as accessible to them as it is to others. But still the Government may have to set an example, and when masses of real property shall have accumulated in the hands of its subjects, there will be neither difficulty nor danger in its doing so.

How far the existing laws relating to successions should be modified, it is not for me to say. To introduce beneficial measures is the duty of every government; but how far it may be justified in altering the fundamental institutions of the state is a question of no ordinary difficulty to solve: one thing however is certain, namely that no ruler, even if he had the power, should entertain the will to interfere with such, except in cases of the most urgent necessity. But whether any alteration be made or not in the law, it is doubtless in the power of the Government to do a great deal towards directing the wealth of its subject into any desired channel, and I think that, until the landed interest has attained a more flourishing position, the best investment should be landed property. In a word, the most strenuous efforts of those in power ought to be directed towards encouraging the accumulation of masses of real Property in the hands of their subjects, and towards assisting those who have good security of this description to give with loans at low interest, until private capitalists shall be reduced to the necessity of either advancing money to agriculturists on equitable terms, or deserting a branch of their business, which, then if not usuriously lucrative, will give them a certain and sufficiently ample return. Which alternative they will accept no man can doubt, and when they shall have accepted it, Government will be at liberty again to leave matters to their ordinary course and return to its proper position, which is that of a powerful and vigilant moderator, destroying alike the vicious machinations of riches and of poverty, but ever ready to give a helping hand to virtuous and suffering industry.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

FOUNDLING.

MILITARY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Asst. Surgeon F. Forbes, from Kulludghee.
Lieut. T. Edmund's, 3d Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. Scott, 3d Regt. Light Cavalry from Deesa.
Ensign H. Barr, 8th Regt. from Poonah.
Ensign Pogson, 5th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Captain W. Wroughton, 3d Regt., to Asseerghur.
Lieut. A. W. Hazlewood, 3d Regt., to Ditto.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

28. His Majesty's Sloop Victor, Richard Crozier Esq., Commander, to Trincomalee.

Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wills, Master; to Madras.

Passengers—Mr. Shaw, and 15 Natives.

July 29th Barque Sir Herbert Compton, G. J. Simmons, Master, to the Persian Gulph.

Passengers,—80 Arabs, Crew of the Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Thomas Coutts	6th to 8th August.....	Whampoa.	Singapoor.
Lord Lowther.....	8 to 10 Aug.	Ditto.	Do.
Allerton.....	Uncertain..	Liverpool	Uncertain.
Columbia.....	About 9 Aug	Ditto.	St Helena.
Lintin.....	,, 10th "..	Ditto	Do.
Heywood.....	2nd or 3rd..	Ditto.	Do.
Blakely.....	3rd.....	Ditto.	Do.
Euphrates.....	In all Aug.	London..	Uncertain.
Imogen.....	1st.....	Madras..	Direct
Minerva.....	Uncertain..	Uncertain	Uncertain.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Columbia.
Do. Liverpool,—Heywood, Blakely, and Lintin.
Do. China,—Thomas Coutts, Lord Lowther, and Soobrow.
Do. Glasgow,—Barque Indus.
Do. Rangoon,—Brig Robt. Spankier.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy and Barque Fanny.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Rattlesnake, 28 Guns.
H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Pilot Brig Thetis, and Elphinstone.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene, and Ship Benares.
FREE TRADERS.—Heywood, Lord Lowther, Thomas Coutts, Allerton, Blakely, Lintin, Columbia, Soobrow, Imogen, Euphrates, Minerva, and Barque Indus.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Ward[illegible]n, Hydrosee, Sindany, Mahamoody, Fanny, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nasserath Shaw, Lowjee Family, Futty Rahimon, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Robert Spankie, Dadloy, Nassery, and Two Brothers.

Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

ACCIDENTS.

Early in the morning on Thursday last, a man of the Hindoo Caste was found suspended by the neck in a door way of the new Pagoda building at the Mahaluxeemee Tank. Enquiry was made in the neighbourhood, but no information could be obtained, who the deceased was:—five or six days before, he was known to have come to seek shelter in the veraudah of the Pagoda, and told the person in charge of the Tank, when he enquired why he came there, that he was sick, and had pains in his bones and was not able to do his cooly work—but gave no further account of himself, or where he came from.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130	12.9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 329, a 1st class,	107 3/4	017L
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	107 1/4
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108 1/4 *at*	108 1/2
Third five per cent Loan.....	110 1/2	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s. 1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7 1/2
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101 1/4	101 1/2
Canton Bills,.....	210 1/2	210 3/4
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221 1/2
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10 1/2

HIGH WATER TABLE.

August 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 1st Saturday.....	4 23	4 56
" 2nd Sunday.....	5 38	6 21
" 3rd Monday.....	6 49	7 17
" 4th Tuesday.....	7 45	8 13

To Correspondents.

As the subject of B's letter may have to come before the public in another shape, we think it better not to publish any statements which could have the effect of biassing the public mind.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1835.

THERE have been no arrivals from sea, since our last publication.

THE China intelligence given by us in our last was up to 2d, and not to the 22d May, the latter date having been inserted by mistake.

BY the *Delhi* Gazette of the 15th ultimo, we find that the trial of the murderer of Mr. FRASER is being proceeded in. The following is an extract from the paper to which we allude.

"We purposely avoid noticing the trial of the assassin, Kureem Khan, in our present number. The publication of the evidence of Unnia, Meo, and others, ere the trial of the Nawab takes place, might be attended with harm."

THE article from the *Calcutta Hurkaru* regarding the affairs at Goa, which appears in to-day's columns, brings to our recollection a very curious Correspondence, purporting to be between the present Government of Goa and one of the authorities here relative to the force raised by Sr. PERES sometime back, which has been placed at our disposal. But that correspondence is of such a nature, that we doubt its authenticity. If genuine, it appears to us to be deserving of more particular notice than we now purpose giving it, but we shall inquire more particularly into the subject, and shall again refer to it.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

WE direct attention to the letter by *Mr. Forgett* in to-days's columns, by which it will be seen that the charges in *Fact's* letter, which appeared in last Saturdays' Paper, were rather hastily made. While we shall always be most happy to give publicity to any remarks, from any correspondent, which may have some public benefit in view, our correspondents must see the necessity of taking a little trouble to ascertain particulars before sending them to us.

REFERRING to the notice in our last relative to the subject of A PORTER'S letter, we are now enabled to state that "all the shops" are *not* directed to be shut at 9 o'clock as stated by our correspondent, but only those wherein are sold intoxicating drugs, tobacco, paun, and beetle-nut. A Regulation of Government authorises the shutting up at 9 o'clock of liquor and tobacco shops, and this for the purpose of preventing worthless characters from meeting at those resorts, and planning schemes of plunder. But it was found that the same description of characters were in the habit of meeting and gathering together at the paun and beetlenut shops, and it was therefore deemed necessary to rank the latter class of shops with the former. As we have said, *all* the shops along the Streets, are as we have been informed, *not* directed to be shut at 9 o'clock, and such being the cas , we must rather look upon the rule as a benefit to the public, than otherwise.

And while we are speaking of those shops we must again advert to the question of lighting the streets of Bombay. We have an indistinct recollection that the Bench of justices and the Supreme Court had some differences on the subject, and that the views of the former were over ruled. So far therefore as the justices are concerned, they are not to blame, but as the act under which they levy the assessments does not authorise any portion of the money to be expended in lighting the streets and public through fares, there seems no reason why a new act should not be immediately applied for, for the purpose. That would set all question at rest, and could be obtained in a few weeks. It cannot admit of a doubt that many robberies have been committed in Bombay, which would not, had the streets been lighted; and it is equally certain that those lights would afford a protection to property which the Police, however numerous, cannot now give.

WE extract the subjoined paragraph from the *Calcutta Hurkaru* of the 16th ultimo. The Court of Directors, it would appear, are satisfied (how they must be glutted!) with the retrenchments in the public service effected by Lord William Bentinck,—so much so, that they do not *desire* to see them carried any further! A vicious appetite is said to gather strength from what it feeds on, and to get more voracious as its necessities are supplied, but the appetite for retrenchment in the public service of India has actually been gratified to satiety! Lord Bentinck has redeemed his pledges, and earned his reward; and what is more, his honorable masters have expressed their entire satisfaction with the manner in which this their faithful servant has performed his duties! What an enviable distinction it is to be the medium through which some crores of rupees are saved to the Company, and the public services of India thereby rendered inefficient for the purposes for which they were intended, and a spirit of dissatisfaction and discontent, bordering on actual disaffection, thereby created! And to fill up the measure of his Lordship's merits, how consoling it must be that he has left behind him a means whereby deserts, wherever they may be found,—whether in the chamber dedicated to wisdom, or in the conclaves of more questionable character, or calibre, may be patronized, and put in train for promotion! None but a mind bearing the impress of high daring and unquestionable wisdom ever could have fabricated or fostered such a heaven born emanation, and the bantling does well to boast of its transcendent origin. Under cover of its parentage it can take the licence of stultifying the acts done under its own sanction, and of leaving its supporters to curse the folly which induced them to subscribe to the necessity or propriety of its promulgation. But his Lordship labored in his vocation; he bound himself (if what is reported be true) to lessen the expence of the public services of India, and that promise he, to the utmost of his ability, acted up to. It was the tenure on which he held his appointment, and economy was therefore the creed of his Government. The merit fostering minute was concocted when the spirit of the non-interference system pervaded his councils; and while Native princes were plotting to overthrow our power, or plant a thorn in our side, he, the Governor General, good man, was carefully catering for the blue stocking coteries of Calcutta (of which he was said to be the head) and devising schemes whereby to make the failings and foibles of the provinces, legitimate subjects for dissection and desecration by the more staid critics of the Metropolis, and the scandal mongers of *Leaden all.*

But those latter individuals are now satisfied that retrenchment has been driven to the verge of safety, and they even insinuate that they are not old-maiden-ish enough to lend their sanction to the iniquitous system of scandal collection, so they have resolved that the sins of the provinces shall live and die in the regions which gave them birth, and that those sins shall not be quickened into life to tell against their authors, or their discovery swell up the calendar of good actions of those who expected to be immortalized by the happy stroke of wisdom of which the merit fostering minute was said to be an embodiment.

The field of fancy and finesse is now shut, and future Governor-Generals shall have to turn their minds to subjects of a more practical nature. Alas! That the poet's province should thus be circumscribed, and the historian confined to the mere narrative of cold detail. No more shall viceroyal genius be celebrated in song, or recorded in more elaborate story. All now shall sink into the dull chronicle of legislative record.

The extract alluded to is as follows:

"We have the gratification to announce to our readers, that by letters recently received from an officer in England of high rank, the Court of Directors are perfectly satisfied with the retrenchment in the public service already effected by Lord William, under their orders, and that they do not desire to see them carried any further. We hear this information is based on the authority of several of the Directors themselves.

We also understand that the Court has expressed their unqualified approbation of the Minute recorded by the able and independent Col. Morison, in which he deprecated the idea, of the expediency or *practibility* of further retrenchments in the Army."

THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

(Continued from last Gazette.)

The greatest error committed by the French commanders during this entire drama of errors was that, of allowing the British to retire unassailed from Quatre-Bras. Whether Marshal Ney could have held them fast, till the arrival of Napoleon's army, is certainly, a matter of doubt, but the attempt should have been made, as it offered the only chance of striking a blow at the British, before they renewed their communication with the Prussians. It was broad day-light at three o'clock; by five, Napoleon should, in a well-commanded army, have been apprized of the presence of the British; and before ten, the heads of the columns, arriving by the Namur road, might have attacked their left. The Duke of Wellington, informed of this advance, would no doubt have retired sooner. The question then is, could Marshal Ney have held the British fast till Napoleon's arrival, or can a modern army, break off an action at pleasure, and retire whenever it may feel disposed? If we are to be guided solely by results, without ever going back to original causes and just principles, the answer will be in the affirmative. But we confess, that notwithstanding the many instances; that may be brought forward in support of this opinion, we still look upon it, as one of many errors of the modern school. We do not see that either a man, or an army, can leave off fighting and walk away at pleasure, unless the adverse party is equally tired of the combat, and ready to call "Hold, enough!" The devices contrived for retiring by alternate divisions, or by echelon movements, are the mere puerilities of theoretical tacticians. A bold enemy, who could not be arrested by an entire line, will never be arrested by the fractions of a line, or by half a line; on the contrary, he will, or should, push through the intervals, and take the standing divisions in reverse. Still less will he be arrested by a few skirmishers thrown out to mask a retrogade movement, and most of the so called successful retreats have been accomplished only, in consequence of the timidity or inability of the pursuing adversary. We are of course speaking very generally, for there are cases where a retreat can neither be prevented nor molested. Cavalry, for instance, can always retire from infantry; and on broken ground infantry can always retire from cavalry. But under ordinary, circumstances, we do not see, that an army, should be able to break off a battle and effect a retreat before an enterprising adversary, often as the thing has been done.

Gourgaud tells us, indeed, that Napoleon, indignant at the delay, which had taken place, arrived at full gallop at Quatre-Bras, when it was raining in torrents. This last piece of information is a proof, that Napoleon was many hours too late, as it only began to rain between two and three o'clock, just as the last of the British infantry were leaving Jenappe, after about an hours halt.

When the advanced guard of the French cavalry issued from the above place, the Marquis of Anglesey, directed the rear squadron of the 7th Hussars to charge them. This attack, though received at a halt, completely failed; but the French, in attempting to follow up their success, were assailed by the Blues, and driven back on the head of of their own column. The failure of the Hussars was ascribed to the exhausted state of the horses, as the squadron had been skirmishing during the whole morning, and to the roads which, at the moment, were next to impassable.

On such grounds, therefore, the attack should not have been made with such troops. The [illegible] it has been officially said, succeeded in consequence of the *weight of their horses*; and we notice the expression, because it is not altogether a clear one, and because we are determined foes to every thing like obscurity in military writing. It is only by the unhappy practice of using vague, general, and ill-defined terms in writing and speaking on military subjects, that the countless evils of the present system of tactics, which in every skirmish must be redeemed by the blood of brave men, can for a moment be defended. What are we to understand by the high official expression, that the Blues succeeded owing to the *weight of their horses*? The first idea that presents itself is, that the French were overthrown, man and horse, by the superior strength and impulse of the British steeds. This naturally implies contact, and once in actual contact with a lancer, it matters little on what kind of horse you are mounted; because, the long unwieldy two-handed lance at all times ridiculous on horseback, is totally useless the moment you close with the gewgaw champion who bears it; and for this purpose, the hussar horses were surely heavy enough. Or, are we to understand by the advantage ascribed to the weight of the horses, that the men of the Blues were mounted on horses fairly capable of carrying them through the deep mud in which the action was fought?—and that, in fact, the light cavalry proved to be heavy, and the heavy cavalry light? If so, is it not additional evidence, if any were required, that cavalry, to be either light or strong, must be mounted on horses fully equal to the weight they have to carry? The truth is, that heavy cavalry, and heavy infantry, are terms for heavy heads to amuse themselves with; in modern war, cavalry and infantry, if they are to be strong, must be light also. During this short skirmish, the Blues proved themselves admirable horsemen and swordsmen, and but for the idea that the lances of their adversaries were most formidable weapons, they would have done even better. But British officers were never called upon, or even allowed, to form opinions on military subjects, and were always forced to receive, with due submission, whatever brilliant idea came to them with the mighty sanction of continental authority. A single point of old Turkish tactics would have been worth all Napoleon's *grande science* a hundred times over.

The affair of Jenappe was the only one that took place during the retreat, and before eight o'clock in the evening, all the troops had reached their intended position. As the rain still continued to fall, and as the evening was very gloomy, the French, not perceiving that the army had halted, or wishing perhaps to ascertain whether they had any thing beyond a mere rear-guard in their front, advanced in some force beyond La Belle Alliance. But being here saluted with a smart fire of artillery, their curiosity was satisfied, and, after exchanging a few rounds, both armies retired for the night.

We must now, before we proceed any farther, take a look at the Prussians, and having fairly established them in and about Wavre, shall then return to the British, in order that we may "fling "you a picture of the fight," less in the "King Cambyses vein," perhaps, than most of the other accounts of the battle, clear enough we hope to render the remarks called for by the nature of our present examination perfectly intelligible. We left the Prussians retiring from Somoreff, after the French had carried the heights of Bry.

The confused torrent of retreat, which, in the darkness of the night, soon lost even the appearance of order with which it had commenced, recalled Blücher from the state of insensibility in to which he had been thrown by the severity of his fall. The time and toil worn frame of the old warrior had been severely shaken; but his mind remained firm, and soon recovered its usual vigour and elasticity. In a poor cottage by the road-side, where Gutesenau joined him during the night, he found the old Marshal alone awake in the midst of his slumbering suite, and already forming plans for another battle. "Hard blows these, Gutesenau, but we must just pay them back," were the first words he addressed to the chief of the staff as the latter entered the room. In this spirit he continued to act; and it was this firmness and unyielding resolution that, by first animating those who were immediately about his person, communicated itself to the soldiers, and thus restored to a defeated army the confidence of victors in the course of a single day. A general order was issued at Wavre on the morning of the 17th detailing, without reserve, the loss of the battle. The cavalry were severely censured for want of coolness and daring, and were desired to be in readiness to wipe out the stain thus brought upon their character; the artillery were also reprimanded; they were desired to advance in a more resolute manner towards the enemy, and not to be in a hurry to withdraw the guns on their being attacked. "It is better," said the order, "to lose a battery than to endanger a position by limbering up too soon." After bestowing great praise on the infantry for their conduct, this remarkable document concluded with the following words, so characteristic of its author: "I shall immediately lead you against the enemy,—we shall beat him, because it is our duty to do so." It was further commanded that the army should march past the Field Marshal in parade order, on the morning of the 18th so that by the evening of the 17th, the camp had almost the appearance of an ordinary peace station, in which the troops were preparing for a review.

We cannot withhold our tribute of admiration from the man who, though confined to a bed of suffering, thus swayed, and, by mere force of character and resolution, again brought into compact shape and form the jarring and almost decomposed elements of which the Prussian army then consisted. The soldiers were mostly young men; numbers had been taken from provinces lately incorporated with the monarchy, having therefore, no particular attachment to their new rulers or confidence in their leaders. Their first trial had been not only a most severe, but also an unsuccessful one, and although the retreat was commenced in good order, it degenerated during the night, as such retreats too frequently do, into a complete rout. Stragglers from different corps spread far and wide over the country, carrying, even to the banks of the Rhine, reports of the total destruction of the Allied Armies. So situated and commanded, were the troops that, on the following morning, were to march to the aid of the British.

THE BATTLE—ON

The 18th of June, 1815.—A day destined to cast so brilliant a lustre on the military annals of Britain,—broke slowly and gloomily forth from the heavy mass of watery clouds that in every direction overhung the horizon: nature seemed almost anxious to withhold the light destined to shine on so sad a scene of human destruction. The rain, which had continued to fall during the night, still came down in torrents; and many thought, and some naturally hoped, perhaps, that there would be no battle. It gradually ceased, however, as the morning advanced; and by nine o'clock the day was clear enough to show that both armies were in position, and that an action was inevitable. The men who had escaladed Badajoz and stormed St. Sebastian had infused into all those, who at that period were the British uniform, a portion of the gallant spirit, which led them on to such heroic deeds; and soldiers so animated could certainly dread no foes, however numerous and renowned. But it must be confessed that the fame of Napoleon, the skill with which he was supposed to prepare his plans, and the mighty power with which he was always known to strike decisive blows, occasioned, even in the boldest, a degree of doubt and anxiety as to the result of the contest, that had never been known on former occasions. If it checked the usual buoyancy and elasticity of feeling, and we write even this in doubt, it injured in nothing the stern and unbending resolution that yields in no extremity.

The battle ground of Waterloo may be termed a perfectly open and undulating plain. The British position ran along the upper crest of one of these undulations; and on the opposite side of a valley, varying from 500 to 800 yards in breath, the French had taken post on a similar ridge. It was of course every where within fair and in some places almost within, point blank range of artillery. For our own, and for the readers convenience, we shall suppose a good high observatory erected against the gable end of the farm house of Mont St. Jean, and having there established ourselves in a situation from which we shall take a look at the ground, before the clouds of smoke hide field and combatants alike from our view. And splended indeed is the scene we behold. A premature alarm has called the men to arms, soldiers and officers are every where hurrying to their posts; and the glittering busy, and almost confused thousands scattered, around us are gradually settling into the silent, steady, and orderly formations peculiar to disciplined troops. Regimental officers, in small parties, are alone standing apart from the masses round their respective regiments and brigades. Mounted staff-officers, having greater latitude, are riding quietly, almost idly, from place to place, watching the progress of events, artillerymen are loitering near their guns; all appearance of haste and bustle has vanished; there is evidently too deep a game at stake to leave any opening for the acting of consequential littleness. The Duke of Wellington is easily known by the numerous staff, as well as by the many foreign *attaches* that accompany him. The groupe will be much diminished in number, long before the day is done.

(To be Continued.)

Calcutta.

The *Bombay Gazette* received yesterday, contains an account of a case of infamous treachery and cold blooded butchery at Goa, which as occurring at the present day among a people professing to recognize the laws of civilized nations, of honour, and humanity is almost incredible. We have heard that in Spain a war of extermination prevails: but then it is understood by both parties that there is no quarter given—but when the honour of an officer is pledged under a flag of truce, to butcher in cold blood, those who confide in these guarantees, is an atrocity of which there is no instance in all the horrors of the Spanish civil war. We quite concur with the Bombay Editor that it is high time for the British Government to interfere and put down a set of monsters who disgrace civilization and human nature,—*Bengal Hurkaru, July 6.*

The *Abercrombie Robinson* is arrived at Madras: her packets were received by the *Severn* and distributed in the course of yesterday.

The *Enterprize* met with a serious accident in proceeding down to the *Sherburne*. At starting she had the ill-luck to give a small brig a *brush* which had nearly capsized the latter; but the second accident was very near proving fatal to herself, for she came so suddenly upon another vessel under sail, that it was impossible to avoid striking her. The shock was fortunately weakened by the great promptitude with which the Engineer backed the Engines, when the predicament of the vessel was perceived. But for his smartness, it is thought the Steamer would have been sunk by the shock. As it is, the chief injury she sustained was some damage to her paddles.

The Captain of the French Ship *Glarisse*, which arrived on monday from Bourbon, reports that on the 11th June, he sighted the island of Cargados Garajos at the Southern extremity of the Cabalva Shoal, Lat. 17° 15′ S. Long. 60° E. and there observed a three-masted vessel aground (*à la cale*), which he computed to be of seven or eight hundred tons. The report gives no further particulars, but leaves us to suppose that no communication was held with the stranger.

We hear that Government has received information that a considerable quantity of Tea plants, of various choice kinds, have by some means been collected on the Eastern extremity of our Assam frontier, and that it is in contemplation to send up a Steamer to receive them.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments on the 4th of July, 1835.

The Secretary intimated to the Meeting that copies of Part II. vol. VII. of the Society's Transactions had been dispatched for the use of the Members, to the care of the Medical Boards of Madras and Bombay, and of Superintending Surgeons of Divisions, to whom applications are accordingly to be made.

G. Paton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, was proposed as a Member of the Society, by Dr. Wallich and Wm. Twining, Esq.

The following communications on miscella-

neous subjects, were then laid before the Meeting:

A letter from Dr. Hunter Lane, of Liverpool, presenting on the part of Dr. Gully and himself, a copy of their translation of Tiedemann's Comparative Physiology.

A letter from Mr. Malcolmson, the Secretary to the Medical Board, Madras, presenting on the part of that Board, a copy of his work on Beri Beri, and Rheumatism.

A letter from J. Kinnis, Esq. presenting a copy of his report on Small-pox as it appeared in Ceylon in 1833 34, and soliciting on the part of the Managers of the Ceylon Military Medical Library to be furnished, paying for the same, with copies of such works as the Society had Published, or might hereafter publish.

On the motion of Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Mr. Twining, it was unanimously resolved, that a series of the Society's Publications be presented to the Military Medical Library of Ceylon, and that Dr. Kinnis, the Secretary of that Institution, be addressed to that effect.

The following gentlemen requested that their names might be withdrawn from the list of Members of the Society, which was accordingly done,—viz. Wm. Graham, Esq. M. D., and J Corbett and J. Lawder, Esqrs. Assistant Surgeons, the latter of the Madras Service.

An extract of a letter from S. M. Griffiths, Esq, the Medical Officer attached to Col. Pasmore's establishment in Persia, dated Shiraz the 13th of April last,

According to Mr. Griffiths, Persia is the land of Intermittent Fevers *par excellence*, and a vast number of instances are to be met with, in which the bad effects of a stimulant mode of treatment are evinced; these show themselves in dropsies, and enlargements and indurations of the Liver and Spleen. Mr. Griffiths states, that he has extensively practised bleeding in the cold stage, and that he continues to do so, both in the cases of Natives of Persia and of Europeans, with very satisfactory results. The usual mode of treating Spleen affections pursued here, Mr Griffiths states to be equally successful in these affections, when they occur in Persia.

A memorandum, descriptive of a cluster of encysted tumors, by Mr. Twining. The preparation was taken from a subject, that was sent to the General Hospital in a state of insensibility from fever, and survived but for a few hours. It is said to have shrunk considerably in drying, having been originally larger than a man's head, and nearly of the same shape. Externally it has the appearance of being one tumor, consisting of six cells, three of which occupy fully three-fourths of its whole bulk. It was attached, in the subject, to the upper and back part of the fundus uteri, inclining towards the right side, dragging the uterus upwards along with it. It adhered only for a space equal in size to half the palm of the hand. The contents consisted of a transparent serous liquid, which gave an alkaline reaction with the appropriate tests. The abdominal enlargement was said to have existed for several years. Mr. Twining takes the opportunity of this case to suggest the interest, that would arise from collecting a series of observations on the nature of pendulous tumours of the mesentery, and other abdominal viscera, their origin, effects on the general health, and functions of the Chylopoietic viscera. These tumours he is inclined to consider to be of two kinds, the first and most numerous class being globular or ovoid, smooth externally, from the size of a pigeon's egg to that of an orange, easily moveable, accompanied with little pain, and very little affecting the patient's health. The 2nd more uneven or tubercular, less moveable, and apt to become morbidly sensitive on being handled; both are said to occur in persons who have been subject to intestinal irritation, but may be readily distinguished from chronic induration of the great intestine supervening on Dysenteries, and various descriptions of Gastro-enteritis.

The following original communications were presented at the Meeting; viz.

Case of Ranula in which the left submaxillary gland was extirpated, by J. G. Malcolmson. Esq, Secretary to the Medical Board, Madras.

Memorandum of a dissection of a case of extra-uterine Pregnancy, which occured at Elichpore, by J. S. Logins Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. H. the Nizam's Service.

Case of spontaneous rupture of the Spleen occurring in a Sepoy, by John Greig, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 39th Regt. N. I.

Observations on some of the bad consequences, which occasionally arise from the use of lead, for various purposes, on board ship, by Wm. Twining, Esq.

Notes on irregularities of Menstruation, by D. Stewart, Esq. M. D.

A detail of some experiments instituted with a view to determine the effects of Galvanism on the magnetic needle, the cause of the polarity of the needle, and of the variation of the compass, by R. Tytler, Esq., M. D.

The following papers were then read and discussed:

On the family of Rhizophoreæ, by Wm. Griffith, Esq., Madras Service.

An examination of the arguments for and against operating in Cataract, where only one eye is affected, by F. H. Brett, Esq.

Case of Spontaneous Rupture of the Spleen occurring in a European, by T. Leckie, Esq., Assistant Surgeon.

Case of Spontaneous Rupture of the Spleen occurring in a Sepoy, by John Greig, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

Dissection of a case of Rupture of the Spleen from violence, by James Hutchinson, Esq.

Mr. Griffith first proceeds to describe at some length the peculiar structure of the authors of the genus Rhizophora, which genus the Author limits to R. Mangle, Linn; R. Candelarie, D. C.; and R. Macrorhiza, a new species of the Author's. This structure appears to have been first adverted to by Jacquin in his "Selectarum Stirpium Americanarum Historia," and subsequently by Dr. Robert Brown in his matchless account of Rafflesia; Linnean Transactions, Vol. XIII. Part 1st, p. 214. It appears to have escaped the notice of other Authors.

The Pollen is stated to be lodged in alveoli formed in the Cellular tissue of the body of the anther, around its periphery. Dehiscence takes place by the separation of the Cuticle, which closed in the alveoli from the body of the anther, into two distinct unequal valves, which are internal, and external, with regard to the axis, and not right and left, as is perhaps invariably the case in other plants. The inner valve remains attached by its base only, the outer by its base and extreme apex. The difference in degree of the adhesion of the calyx to the ovarium, and the corresponding difference in the structure of the seeds is next noticed. In those species, in which the Capsule is scarcely half inferior, and in which its upper part is exserted, the cotyledons are consolidated into a mass, the vitellus of Gærtner, which is solid above, but hollowed into a cylinder below, in which the highly developed plumula is lodged. The base of the cylinder is distinctly articulated with the collet; and the upper part of the solid apex is covered with a spongy mass, the albumen of Gærtner, in reality the remains of the original integumenes of the ovule. Again in those species, which have a nearly inferior Capsule, or at least entirely included within the calyx, no deviation of structure takes place, either in the integuments or cotyledons. A few remarks are next made on the anatomy of the exerted radicles, and the difference in the quantity of the woody fibre, entering into their formation is pointed out. In Kandelia Rheedei the woody fibre is shewn to be confined entirely to the apex. The arched form of the roots, which issue in such numbers from the lower surfaces of the branches, is next adverted to, as connected perhaps with the lifting up of the axis from the earth. The paper concludes with a synopsis of the Rhizophoreæ found by the Author on the Tenasserim Coast, between the parallels of 16° 30' and 12° North latitude, amounting in number to eight, and belonging to four distinct genera. The characters of the new species above referred to, are given at some length.

Mr. Brett, after an able exposition of the usual arguments for and against operating in Cataract, where only one eye is affected, proceeds to offer some others in favor of operating; which however are not of universal application.—1st The patient may have originally laboured under myopia or short sightedness, in which case he may see better with the assistance of glasses than he did before, especially if the myopia had been caused by deficient convexity (Oy. by two great convexity,) of the Lens, and not of the Cornea—2d Persons advanced in years, who are affected with Presbyopia, or what may be called long sightedness, often see extremly well after the operation, without the use of glasses—3d. Beer and other occulists have supposed, that by removing Cataract in one eye, as soon as formed, the tendency to the disease in the other, through sympathy, is diminished; Mr. Brett's experience however is against this conclusion—4th. The removal of the deformity, which Cataract occasions in the young of both sexes, particularly in young females, is an argument of considerable weight; finally, where one eye is affected with Cataract, it frequently, by the confusion of vision it creates, interferes materially with the sight of the other. Of a hundred cases, taken in succession, operated on by Mr. Brett, 88 were double Cataracts, and 12 single; of these 12, confusion of vision occurred in only one case, and then lasted only for three days: in 7 cases, the vision of the eye operated on was as good or better than that of the other; in three it was of average goodness; and in the remaining two the operation was unsuccessful. Of the above hundred cases, 17 had undergone the native operation in one eye, the disease however had not in a single instance been prevented, in consequence, from advancing in the other. The native operation Mr. Brett considers most barbarous. In the seventeen cases abovementioned, the vision of the eye in fourteen was completely destroyed, in two others it was very imperfect, and in one very good. In almost their best cases the internal Hyaloid membrane is broken down, and absorption of the vitreous humour takes place. To these causes may be attributed the tremulous Iris, the closed pupil, Amaurosis, and general, supporative inflammation of the eye, which so frequently follow their operations. Some degree of apparent want of success is likewise, no doubt, to be attributed to their inability to select proper cases for operation.

Mr. Leckie's case of Rupture of the Spleen occurred in a Corporal of Artillery, 34 years of age. The man had been discharged on the 6th of January, cured of an obstinate intermittent: he was readmitted on the 21st of the same month, after hard drinking, complaining of acute pain diffused over the whole of the abdomen, with which he had been seized during the night. The belly was tender on pressure, full and round, countenance anxious, breathing quick and short pulse 130, small and weak, T white and dry, S cool, B open. He was bled to 12 ounces, fomentations were applied and the bowels attended to, which they continued to be, throughout the case. At 1 P. M. he is reported to be in the hot stage of fever, which commenced with rigors. At 11, eighteen leeches were applied, and tenderness of the abdomen continuing, they were repeated the following day. On the 23d, he experienced slight pain on pressure along the course of the colon, for which eight leeches were applied. Shortly after the morning visit, he was seized with severe rigors followed by a hot and a sweating stage. The pain was completely relieved by the leeches, and the gums had become slightly sore. On the 24th, 25th, and 26th he is reported to be free from pain and complaint: about midnight of the last, however, was seized with excruciating pain in the left side, which soon became diffused over the whole abdomen, and he could not bear the slightest pressure over the region first indicated. The head, thorax, and extremities became cold, the pulse scarcely perceptible, and in three quarters of an hour the man died. On dissection 46 fluid ounces of blood were found in the cavity of the Peritoneum, a large coagulated mass occupied the left hypochondrium, and communicated with a rupture in the under surface of the spleen, where the vessels enter. When this was removed, the spleen was found not to be enlarged. The peritoneum over the small intestines was slightly opaque. Mr. Leckie has since heard it reported, that this man received a severe fall on his left side the day before his admission into Hospital.

The subject of Mr. Greig's case was a Sepoy, 45 years of age. He was admitted into Hospital at 9 o'clock, P. M. of the 7th of October, with intermittent fever, which went off in the course of the night, leaving only slight [illegible] the morning of the 8th, leeches were applied to the head, and a purgative administered, which gave him great relief. In the evening he said he felt quite well, and a little Calomel and Antimonial powder at bed time. Next morning he declared there was nothing the matter with him, walked to the lines, ate some dinner, and returned to the Hospital before 10 o'clock A. M. At 11, he was seized with the cold fit of an intermittent fever, during which he died. On opening the abdomen a considerable quantity of dark coloured blood was discovered, which was found to have proceeded from numerous openings in the substance of the spleen. This viscus was completely disorganized, very much enlarged, and so softened throughout, as scarcely to bear the general handling without breaking: its color was that of chocolate. Mr. Greig states, that this man's previous health was good, and that at no period did he complain of pain or uneasiness in the left Hypochondrium.

The subject of Mr. Hutchinson's dissection was a Native about 25 years of age, who appeared to have enjoyed excellent health previous to the accident which proved fatal. The body was brought for examination within half an hour after the man's death, and was then still warm. The inspection was postponed in consequence for some hours. On opening the abdomen, it was found filled with fluid blood, which was traced to have proceeded from a rent in the under surface of the spleen. This had been occasioned by a blow the man had received on the left Hypochondrium with a small piece of brick-bat, which had been thrown at him; but with so little force, that it had left neither discolouration nor abrasion of the surface. His death, as far as could be learned, almost immediately followed the blow. The spleen could scarcely be said to be enlarged.

JAS. HUTCHINSON.
Secretary to the Society.

Cal. Courier, July 15.]

EUROPE.

LETTER FROM PARIS, BY O. P. Q.

THE FALL OF THE TORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 31st March, 1835.

SIR—There was a time when the Tories were hated and feared: this was the time of PITT, LONDONDERRY, and the Gagging Acts. There was a time when the Tories were more feared than hated: this was the time of LIVERPOOL and CANNING.—There was a time when the Tories were more hated than feared: this was the time of WELLINGTON and PEEL, before the Reform Bill. From the passing of that measure till the publication of the letter from SIR ROBERT to his constituents at Tamworth, that feeling of hating, more than fearing them, predominated; and the great leaders of the Tories were always considered as a set of consistent and even honourable men, who, though they did not think as the nation thought, still had less of selfishness and of personal chicanery about them, than some of their adversaries alleged they possessed. But now the Tories are neither hated nor feared. They are despised? they are loathed—and even loathing implies a sort of effort which their enemies are not disposed to make; they are spit upon; they are walked over, and hardly trampled upon—for trampling implies effort; and they do not merit the trouble of a kicking. We kick a cur because he barks, and snaps, and teazes us; and he howls or cries, and runs away. But we do not kick a mole or a hedgehog, a marmot or a grub. That which is courageous and daring, which risks its life and its limbs, we fight and contend with, and rejoice in conquering; but that which is merely offensive, we avoid, cross over the road not to touch, and turn down a street to avoid looking at. We fight a living lion, but we turn our eyes away from a dead ass. Even that which is actively wicked, we respect and honour more than, that which is morbidly and yet fœtidly corrupt. It was the same sort of feeling which was expressed in the sentiment of "Better an open enemy, than a false friend."

The Tories have fallen in public estimation on the Continent to that abject state of loathing and disgust which, I have just depicted. I do not wonder at the indignation of the Royalists, Carlists, Henriquinqueists, and Miguelists of all Europe, at their dirty and pitiful policy. I do not wonder at the attacks of the *Gazette de France* and *Quotidienne*. I do not wonder that the leaders of the Royalists party in France declare that they shall even be rejoiced to witness the fall of the Tories. They say that they are afflicted to witness such degredation on the part of any men who once held a place in their affections. They may well ask, what the Tories meant by their multiplied divisions in the Houses of Parliament against every Reform measure of the sessions of 1832,33, and 34? The Duke of FITZ JAMES is reported to have said within the last few days to an English Tory, "Well, Sir, do have the goodness to explain what is the difference between a Tory preaching Liberalism and a quack-doctor selling poison?" I do not wonder that the Duke DE NOAILLES is reported to have said, "I sometimes rub my eyes and ask myself, can it be that I am the Duke of Noailles? and can it be that the Duke of Wellington is the man I knew and saw at Paris in 1815?" I do no wonder that Mr. de Chateaubriand has said, "I thought the greatest miracle on record was the conversion of St. Paul; but the conversion of Saint Peel is a greater." I do not [illegible] that the Count d'Appony and the [illegible] are so disgusted with the conduct of the Tories since, they have been in office, as to have been led of late, frequently to exclaim against all Tories and Toryism as vile and deceptive.

The FALL OF THE TORIES will not excite one sigh upon the Continent of Europe. Not even the bankers of Paris, who stand at the Bourse, rubbing their backs against the stone pillars of that beautiful building from one to four o'clock every day, haggling for Rentes, Coupons, and Emprunts, will shed a single tear. The words "disgraceful," "humiliating," "ungentlemanly," "undignified" and "dishonorable," are applied to them a thousand times a day, at the Exchanges of Antwerp, Brussels, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Madrid and Lisbon. "I cannot understand any thing at all now in politics," exclaimed a very celebrated Juste-Milieu Deputy only yesterday, in the presence of the Duke DE BROGLIE. "I thought I knew something of English history and of the English Parliaments; but I find I am quite at sea, without a rudder and without a compass." The Duke DE BROGLIE listened to him, shrugged his shoulders, and turned on his heel. The King is said yesterday to have asked the new Ambassador, Lord COWLEY, "Well, my Lord, and will the Tory Administration be able to maintain itself?" The answer of his Lordship is differently given. Some say he saide. "We cannot tell Sire, at the present moment, but shall see in a few days." others say he replied, "it is very doubtful your Myjesty." *No one* reports that he said, "Oh yes, Sire, for the country is with us!"

The fall of the Tories is not a tumble, but, emphatically *a fall*. This time they do not break their shins, but their necks, they do not graze their skins, but give up the ghost. History will record of them that they were without courage, without principle, and without honesty. History will record of them, not that that they stood up and fought manfully for their cause and principles, and were shot through the heart, having national honours rendered to them as a departed but valient foe; but they ran away from their standard, deserted their cause, and abjured their principles; and were either killed as they ran away, by stray shots in their hindermost parts, or else that they were suffered to rot in obscurity and be buried in oblivion.

LET THE WHIGS TAKE WARNING FROM THE FATE OF THE TORIES! The Nation is there, and Public Opinion is there; and all people and all countries are watching them; and if they will not act like patriots and statesmen, they will die like lepers.

Your obedient servant,
O. P. Q.

Spectator, April 4.]

PROVINCIAL SKETCHES.

The point of rivalry between our gentlemen farmers was gentility; but before we state the *modus operandi*, let it be known what there was to operate upon.

In the town of Loppington was a subscription assembly, which was frequented by all, and only, the nobility and gentry of Loppington and its vicinity. There were no nobility in the town of Loppington, but lots of gentility; there was, however, a nobleman who had a seat within ten miles of the town, which gave occasion to, and justification of, the phrase of the nobility; and gentry of Loppington and its vicinity, so that when any conjurors or quack doctors visited the town to astonish the natives by turning pocket-handkerchiefs into nightcaps, or by cutting corns so effectually as to prevent them from growing again if the operator has left the town, the handbills announcing these miracles were always addressed, under the patronage of the worshipful the Mayor, to the nobility and gentry of the town of Loppington and its vicinity. The subscription assembly, therefore, which was attended by all the nobility and gentry of Loppington and its vicinity, was a very august assembly, and great pains were taken to keep it very select; its exclusiveness, however, was not directed against stable-boys and blacksmiths, but against the encroaching pertness of equivocal gentility; consequently, all persons of equivocal gentility were particularly anxious to obtain admission into it. Indeed, with such exemplary diligence and scrupulosity did the committee perform the important duty which devolved upon them—to watch over the selectness of the subscribers to the assembly—that they absolutely refused to admit the banker of Loppington, because, in addition to his bank, he kept a general shop. In London, the bankers do not add the dealing in soap, figs, candles, huckaback, tea, coffee, tin pots, brickdust, and gridirons, to their banking business; but in small country towns, where the division of labour is not carried to the utmost perfection of which it is capable, and where the money business is not so abundant as it is in London and other large towns, it does sometimes happen that the bankers, by way of filling up their time, amuse themselves with dealing in grocery, drapery, and tin-pottery. This was the case at Loppington; in consequence of which, the banker, though a very respectable man, and quite a gentleman, as the saying is, was rendered ineligible as a subscriber to the assembly. The committee were very sorry for it indeed, very—but what could be done? The banker was a most highly estimable man, and a very convenient one withal, sometimes, even to subscribers to the assembly—but he

was a shopkeeper; and that a man who kept a shop should be admitted to the Loppington assemblies, so remarkably select and genteel as they were, would be an abomination, and would sink the town of Loppington from the elevation and rank in which it stood, as being one of the genteelest little towns in the kingdom, down to the level of a common, coarse, low, vulgar, manufacturing town; nay, even in manufacturing towns, though manufacturers be admitted to their assemblies, yet shopkeepers are most religiously excluded; for nature itself revolts at the thought of one who keeps an absolute shop, with an actual, broad, staring glass window stuck full of all manner of goods, daring to presume to come for to go for to think of dancing with one who does not keep a shop.

The Loppington banker then was excluded; and with most examplary patience did he submit to his fate, but not without deep endurance. He could not complain that he had been unjustly dealt with, or severely treated; he knew beforehand the penalty of shopkeeping, as well as Adam and Eve knew the penalty of eating the forbidden fruit; he was conscious of the fact; he was a self-convicted shopkeeper, and he knew that the first commandment in Loppington was, "Thou shalt not keep a shop." From that moment the shop became "a sorry sight;" he could not smell shop and candles without a sigh; he liked not the looks of linendrapery, nor could he gaze on ginghams without a groan; even sugar itself was no longer sweet; and he mourned over mops and molasses as the birdlime that clogged the wings of his ambition. His nights also were disturbed by frightful dreams: sometimes he would dream that he had been admitted as a subscriber to the assembly, and that he was dressed for the ball, and that he was going with a palpitating heart in a carriage to the rooms, and suddenly the carriage has stopped at the door and he has alighted in eager haste, when lo and behold, instead of finding his feet on terra firma, he has leaped into a treacle-tub up to the neck, his eyes have been terrified by the sight of birch-brooms crossed at the door of the assembly-room to prevent his entrance; and he has smelt such a smell of tallow that he has awoke in the fright, glad to find that he was but in a dream. This could not be borne long; and therefore, after much deliberation and with no small sacrifice of profit, he resolved heriocally on surrendering the shop and foregoing all the gains of ginghams and groceries, and forthwith became a most unexceptionable gentleman, and a subscriber to the Loppington assembly.

These events caused a great sensation in Loppington, and raised the ambition of the two esquires; but they profited by this banker's first rejection, and shaped their course accordingly. Both ceased attending the market, and sent their bailiffs instead. Mr. Stott gave up the land he leased, and even let a part of his own, in order to rise to the dignity of an actual landlord. Mr. Growse turned his farmhouse into a villa, and planted out his farmyard. Mr. Stott actually entered a horse to run at Doncaster. Mr. Growse sported an open carriage and pair. After these and a variety of minor matters had been tried "according to the best of their ability, their names were severally proposed by their friends as gentlemen desirous of becoming subscribers to the Loppington assembly, provided that the committee should think them eligible." To jump to the result—

Jedediah Stott was elected, and Simon Growse was rejected. The friends of Simon Growse did all in their power, by stating what a very polite man Simon was; how very much like a gentleman he looked, especially when he had on the clothes made for him by a London tailor; what a very scientific and learned man he was; how he read the *Quarterly Review* and all the best sort of a new book; and how his house had such handsome French windows; and how it did not look at all like a farm-house; and how Simon himself did not look at all like a farmer; and how he had left off dining with the farmers at the market-table; and how he never appeared in the market place in person; and did not show samples of wheat, barley, beans, peas, or oats, with his own hand; how he was a very opulent man, and probably, though a tenant, quite as rich as his landlord, who lived in London and was known to nobody. But all this would not do; the great fact still stared them in the face, that Simon was, after all, nothing but a farmer; and if they opened the doors of their assembly-room to farmers, they would presently be overrun with bumpkins, as the Roman empire was overrun by the Goths, Huns, and Vandals. It was absolutely necessary that the line must be drawn somewhere.

Every one agreed in pitying Simon Growse, and in thinking that his case was very hard; and it was hoped that he would not take it to heart too much. Some persons went so far as to say it was a pity that Mr. Growse, who was certainly a very respectable man, should be so ill advised as to think of placing himself on a level with gentlemen of the county; for, with the exception of the professional gentlemen of the town, there were none but county gentlemen who were subscribers to the assembly. An apothecary residing in Loppington was eligible; but a village apothecary never presumed, by virtue of his professional-gentlemanship, to aspire to the honour of the assembly.

We must pass over—and sorry we are that we must—the feelings of Mr. Growse on this occasion, and how he cast about to be revenged. Suffice it to say, that finding no other means, he turned an Anti Aristocrat, gave up the *Quarterly*, left of reading *Blackwood*, again visited the town of Loppington, grew very intimate with the Liberal party, and at the next election by his activity succeeded in turning the scale in favour of the Liberal candidate, or, at all events, the Liberal candidate was elected. "Soon after this event, the Reform Bill was carried; and to this day it is a doubtful matter round about Loppington, to whom the country is most indebted for Parliamentary Reform—whether to the Duke of Wellington, to Earl Grey, or to Simon Growse, Esq."—*Spectator, April 5.*

The Army.

WAR OFFICE, April 3.—1st Regt. Life Guards—Cornet and Sub Lieut. R. Brooke to be Lieut. by purchase, vice West, who retires; Hon. O. Duncome to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut., by purchase, vice Brooke. 5th Regt. Drag. Guards—J. L. Blackburne, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Blackwood, promoted 8th Regt. Light Drags.—Cornet E. Mostyn to be Lieut. by purchase vice Vivian, who retires; C. Smythe, Gent. to be Cornet, be purchase, vice Mostyn. 9th Regt. Foot—Lieut. A. C. Chichester to be Captain, by purchase, vice Vyner, who retires; Ensign A. Borton to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Chichester: S. A. F. Cary, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Borton. 14th Foot—Ensign R. S. Grady to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wilder, who retires; E. P. Mackie, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grady. 24th Foot—Surg. J. Shortt, M. D. from the 79th Foot, to be Surg. vice W. Byrtt, who retires upon half pay. 42d Foot—Ensign and Adjutant J. Wheatley to have the rank of Lieut. 43d Foot—Lieut. G. Talbot to be Capt. by purchase, vice Heneage, who retires; Ensign W. D. Oxenden to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Talbot; Ensign and Adjutant G. Priestly to have the rank of Lieut.; Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Oxenden. 51st Foot—Lieut. S. N. Fisher to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hawley, who retires; Ensign G. H. J. Leigh to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fisher; M. F. A. C. Kerr, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Liegh. 56th Foot—Staff-Assist. Surg. W. Dewson, M. D. to be Surg. vice H. W. Markham, who retires upon half-pay. 62d Foot—Ensign A. M'Leod to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Shearman, whose promotion has not taken place. 71st Foot—Ensign R. F. Hunter, from the 76th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Grant, who exchanges. 76th Foot—Ensign B. Grant, from the 71st Foot, to be Ensign vice Hunter, who exchanges. 79th Foot—Assist.-Surg. J. Lorimer, M. D. from the 24th Foot, to be Surg. vice Shortt, appointed to the 24th Foot. 82nd Foot—Assist.-Surg. J. D. Grant, from the 95th, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Shanks, promoted in the 55th Foot. 84th Foot—Major E. Nichol to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase, vice Keyt, deceased; Capt. J. W. Bernard to be Major, vice Nichol; Capt. Hon. H. Cole, from the half-pay of the 1st West India Regt. to be Capt. vice C. Westley, who exchanges; Capt. G. Porter, from the half-pay of the 61st Foot, to be Capt. vice Bernard.

GOUR, MANDOO, AND BEJAPORE.

(From the Asiatic Journal for March.)

India abounds in deserted cities.—vast extensive ruins,—many of which may be described, in the words of the prophet Isaiah, as peopled only with desolate creatures. One of the most remarkable is Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal. The remains of this once-flourishing place are to be found in the district of Dinagepore, a few miles to the southward of Malda. Its decline and abandonment were caused by the desertion of the Ganges, which formerly flowed beside its walls. About two hundred years ago, the course of the river took a new direction, turning off to a considerable distance from the place to which it had brought wealth and sanctity. To no part of the city, occupying a space of twenty square miles, does the Ganges now approach nearer, than four miles and a-half, and places formerly navigable are now twelve miles from the stream, which so unaccountably and capriciously forsook its ancient bed, leaving behind it all the melancholy consequences of the alienation of a powerful ally.

There is something very poetical in the catastrophe of a city suffering under a fate which may be compared to the miseries, resulting from human perfidy; and never did the fellest of war's dire bloodhounds, fire, sword, pestilence, or famine, commit more fearful havoc than that which has silently and stealthily devastated a city, once so fair that it was styled by the Emperor Humaioon the abode of paradise. The wild luxuriance of vegetation, which characterizes Bengal, has nearly choked up the magnificent remains of Gour: a beautiful lake, adorned with many islands, spreads its crystal waters to the eastward of a strong fortress; but both the lake and the citadel have vanished, and the splendours of the city can only be estimated by a few majestic remains of mosques, towers, and gateways, which still exist to shew how deeply it was indebted to architectural taste and skill. The buildings of Gour were very solidly constructed of brick, and a stone which has been by many persons mistaken for marble, but which geologists pronounce to be hornblende: vast quantities of the materials have been carried away and sold for building in the neighbouring towns and villages, but there are still large masses of strong masonry scattered over the surface of the ground, which have been so completely covered with brushwood, and so intermixed with the gigantic roots of trees, forcing themselves through the rifts made by time and the elements, as more to resemble huge mounds of earth, than the remains of human habitations.

The arch of the principal gateway, which in picturesque beauty can scarcely be surpassed, is upwards of fifty feet in height; the wall is of correspondent thickness, and its massy strength promises to defy the ravages of time for centuries to come: it exhibits all the splendour of decoration common to the buildings of the Moslem conquerors in India, and perhaps no scene in the world can be dignified with more solemn grandeur than that which is displayed in these noble remains, forming an entrance to the wildest and most desolate jungle imaginable. Amidst the reeds with encumber the soil, may be seen the twindled relics of fruits and flowers, now wild, which in other days adorned luxuriant gardens: the palm-tree still flourishes, but the coarser vegetation of all kinds is too redundant. The circulation of air is impeded, the weeds are permitted to wither and decay upon the ground and from these deposits, and from the swamps produced by neglected tanks, miasma is created, which threatens the visitor with desease and death. A few feeble attempts have been made to bring land, which nature has rendered exuberantly fertile, under cultivation; but the patience of the supine Bengalee has been wearied. The most effectual processes, those of cutting down the brushood and burning the weeds, have been neglected, and, content with a bare subsistence obtained amidst clouds of tormenting insects, the foulest air and the most noxious vermin, the neighbouring population neglect the sources of wealth and comfort which lie so invitingly before them. The tanks, long neglected, and rendered pestilential by the impurities of their stagnant waters, swarm with alligators, and cannot be approached without danger, notwithstanding the pious exertions of resident faquers, who employ themselves in the unenviable task of taming these stupid and hideous monsters.

The success attending efforts, which perhaps would have been more advantageous to the community at large, if directed to the destruction of these formidable reptiles, shews that there is no nature so wholly brutish and cruel as not to be susceptible of improvement. The alligators of Gour have learned to distinguish the voice of kindness, and come readily to the call of those who have been at the pains of subduing their fierceness, taking a morsel of rice from the hands of their protectors, who, armed with the doctrine of fatalism, and totally indifferent to life, go fearlessly up to the very jaws which seems yawning for their destruction. In those parts of India most pregnant with distempers, and most dreadfully infested with savage animals, religious ascetics, both Mahomedan and Hindoo, are certain to be found. It is not easy to say whether these people are actuated by religious enthusiasms or worldly ambition; as long as they exist they excite an extraordinary degree of veneration, which penance may reconcile them to a life of the most horrible privation; but, as they very often establish themselves in remote and almost inaccessible places, they can have very little enjoyment of the reputation for which they must make such sacrifices. Remorse, or worldly disappointment, are among the causes which induce the religious ascetics of India to fly to the jungle, and associate with the wild beasts of the field; but with many it is merely a profession,—a mode of life to which they are called by caste or descent. No sooner has a faqueer been devoured by the tiger, or other dangerous companion, to whose tender mercies he has trusted, than a successor is ready to take his place, willing to encounter the same danger, and to perish by the same catastrophe: in fact, the people of India think it but proper that some kinds of death should be hereditary in a family; those especially, whose parents have been devoured by tigers, seek the same fortune, and few are known to desert places which have been peculiarly fatal to their relatives.

The extraordinary size and numbers of the alligators of Gour can be easily accounted for by the circumstances which are so particularly favourable to the growth of all descriptions of reptiles, the hot damp nature of the atmosphere, and the sliminess of the soil, the corruption and fermentation of vegetable matter, the fat weed left to rot in its own effluvia, and generating monster; but alligators are numerous where these causes do not exist: tanks, which have been long dry, are no sooner filled with water from the periodical rains, than they are discovered to be peopled with reptiles, of which no trace had been previously seen: Persons unacquainted with the extraordinary precocity of the reptile tribe, imagine these creatures must have found their way from distant waters; but they are in all probability hatched from eggs deposited in the neighbouring sand. The instant one of these amphibious monsters breaks it shell, it is perfectly competent to the care of its own subsistence; its first impulse is to seek for food, and if it escapes the numerous enemies watching an opportunity to make a meal, before it is strong enough to resist them, its growth is so rapid as almost to exceed belief.

The boa-constrictor is an inhabitant of the wood-encumbered ruins of Gour, where it attains to a very considerable size: one twenty-two feet long having been killed about the period of the visit made by Mr. Daniell, the artist, to whose pencil we are indebted for the only delineations of this once celebrated place. Though still so close to the Ganges, few travellers put themselves to the inconvenience of going a little out of their way to inspect the relics of a city possessing so many claims to notice. Several straggling villages are to be found upon the site, and there would not be much difficulty in converting the remains of eight bazaars, which are well placed for the purpose, into a flourishing town. Should the spirit of improvement reach the wealthy portion of the natives of India, they have a wide field before them; and, even as a vision of fancy, it is pleasing to imagine the swamps and wilderness of Bengal, where the serpent broods, the tiger couches, and the wild boar whets his horrid tusks, converted into a smiling plain, shaded by the mango and the tamarind-tree, and peopled with innocent and happy creatures.

As a city, Gour is past recall; we must be content to see the ploughshare driven over the halls of kings, and modern cottages constructed from the crumbling brickwork of ancient palaces which might still be snatched from impending destruction. Of these, Mandoo is one of the most interesting. Though, like Gour, vegetation has sprung up so thickly and strongly, as almost to overwhelm many of the buildings, the ruins of Mandoo have not so completely yielded to the evil influences to which they have been exposed, and the situation is much finer and more striking. Originally Hindoo, the residence of the Dhar Rajas, it afterwards became subject to the Patan government, and upon its capture by Acbar, who made himself master of all the Mahomedan states in his neighbourhood, it fell gradually into decay. Mandoo is built upon a large tract of table-land, upon the summit of a mountain belonging to the Vyudhyan range in the province of Malwa, and upon the occupation of this part of the country by the British, it was found to be a shelter for predatory tribes, the strong-hold of Bheels, who, after roubing and slaughtering in the plains, returned to this solitary fastness, which then effectually secured them from pursuit. Upon the occupation of Malwa and the neighbouring provinces by the British, the Bheels were deprived of this sanctuary; but they have hitherto, at least the greater portion of them, continued to lead the lawless life to which their forefathers were so strongly attached, and there appears to be more difficulty in spreading civilization amongst them than we have found with any other class or tribe of native Indians. Sir John Malcolm, who has left an enviable name behind him, wheresoever his duties led him to sojourn, was more successful than those who have succeeded him, (perhaps in consequence of having more power and better opportunities) in persuading these poor people to submit to the established authorities. Like Mr. Cleveland with the hill tribes of Bengal, he tried the power of kindness and confidence, placing trust in those, who, accustomed to be distrusted, felt anxious to maintain the new character with which they had been invested. But there still remains a great deal to be done throughout the vast tracts of country almost wholly inhabited by these people. Though not considered equal in intellectual development to the mountaineers of Europe, they share, with the highland freebooters of former days, the generosity and honour which seem common to the wildest tribes. It often happens that regular campaigns are made against the Bheels, when they appear in force, threatening their more peaceable neighbours with an onslaught. Upon those occasions, if the young officers, who command the outposts, are fond of the glorious sports of an Indian jungle, they do not scruple to throw themselves completely into the power of those against whom they have been sent in arms, and in no instance have they been known to suffer from their confidence. The Bheels are much delighted with skill in shooting; they are also great admirers of English fire-arms, shewing all the wonder and surprise at double-barrels and percussion-locks, which such miraculous inventions are calculated to inspire amongst a rude people with them, the Freyschutz would be no fable, and they regard the possessors, of such magical instruments with the highest degree of veneration. In the bosom of civilized society, the young European adventurers, who have joined the morning's sport and the evening bivouac with the Bheels, have recurred with the greatest delight to the period passed amongst a proscribed race, who seem to share the curse of the descendants of Ishmael, their hands being against every man, and every man's hand against them. Though the Bheels have been dispossessed of Mandoo, tigers are still there in great force, preferring the halls and chambers of palaces, to dens and caverns in the neighbouring woods. Parties, who come over from Mhow to visit the still splendid remains of the city, are in some danger of encountering tigers in the streets, they being the sole inhabitants, with the exception of the usual complement of faqueers, who supply a meal to their four-footed companions, when other game is scarce.

Notwithstanding the frightful neglect and desolation which have for so long a period characterized Mandoo, a very large portion of its buildings are still in a tolerable state of preservation. It possesses some of the most beautiful specimens of Afghan architecture to be found in Hindoostan, and is celebrated for its reservoirs of water, and the subaqueous apartments around them, the luxurious retreats, during the hot winds, of the princes and potentates of his once populous district. The ship or water-palace, as it is indiscriminately called, is one of the most remarkable of the relics of Mandoo; it is built upon a point of land between two large tanks, or rather lakes, and is as much admired for the beauty and picturesqueness of its architecture, as for the singularity of its situation. No one can look upon this delightful abode, without experiencing the most painful feelings of regret at the inevitable destruction to which it appears to be doomed. Not even in Gour, are the sensations produced by the total abandonment of a once splendid city by its human inhabitants, of so melancholy a nature as those which are excited by the awful stillness and utter solitude at Mandoo.

While in the occupation of Malwa, Sir John Malcolm took up his abode occasionally in this deserted city, and it sometimes attracts parties of visitors from the not very distant cantonments of Mhow; but there seems to be very little hope of its ever again becoming a busy haunt of men. The greater number of the buildings at this place are constructed of a fine red stone, a favourite material throughout the upper provinces of Hindoostan; but there is a beautiful mausoleum erected over the grave of Hussein Shah, entirely composed of white marble, brought all the way from the banks of the Nerbudda. Mandoo has been described by old writers as a city of vast extent, twenty-two miles in circumference, and enough is still in existence to satisfy the visitor of the truth of this statement. It is only accessible from the plain below at one point, where there is a broad causeway, and a passage guarded by three gateways, still in good preservation, which leads through the rock to the summit of the mountain on which the city stands. The whole of this mountain is richly clothed with vegetation; gigantic trees spring from the rifts, and the buildings above are embosomed in a mass of splendid foliage. The surrounding country is exceedingly fruitful, and the plains are covered with a peculiar kind of grass, very finely scented, which gives out its perfume to the wandering breeze, and when pressed yields an oil, which has obtained a very high degree of celebrity on account of its medicinal qualities. At Calcutta, where there is some difficulty in getting it genuine, it sells at a high price, but at the places in which it is made it may be procured very cheaply: it is used in all neumatic complaints with success, and both natives and Europeans hold it in great estimation.

The geology of the neighbourhood of Mandoo is exceedingly interesting, and perhaps there are few places in India where naturalists would find their researches better rewarded. The whole of Malwa is remarkable for its botanical treasures, and the city of Mandoo is now one great menagerie, where the zoologist may study habits Beasts, birds, and reptiles, with grass,

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case. To the antiquary, also, there would be infinite gratification in the inspection of the Afghan remains, which are of a superior character to those scattered over the other scenes of their conquests. These people are now little known out of Afghanistan, except in character of traders, in which capacity they travel through the greater part of India, frequently penetrating as far as Calcutta, where their huge forms and strange complexions, of that clear darkness which is so distinct from the copper, or rather bronze colour of the native Indians, contrast very strongly with the swarthy diminutive races of Bengal. The Afghans claim to be descendants of Saul, king of Israel and if features be any proof of Jewish origin, they have truth upon their side. Bishop Heber was struck by their resemblance to the pictures of the old masters, and none who have ever seen the rabbis delineated by the painters of the Italian and Flemish schools, can fail to acknowledge the great similarity between them and the humble persons, who sometimes traverse vast distances in order to sell grapes, apples, dates, and pistachio nuts in Hindoostan.

(To be Continued.)

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND, BY THOMAS MOORE ESQ.

We will interest the reader in Mr Moore's labours, and the spirit with which they are undertaken, by the following extract from that portion of the work which, touches on the Milesian colonization:—

"It is a task ungracious and painful, more especially to one accustomed from his early days to regard, through a poetic medium, the ancient fortunes of his country, to be obliged, at the stern call of historical truth, not only to surrender his own illusions on the subject, but to undertake also the invidious task of dispelling the dreams of others who have not the same imperative motives of duty or responsibility for disenchanting themselves of so agreeable an error. That the popular belief in this national tale should so long have been cherished and persevered in, can hardly be a subject of much wonder. So consolatory to the pride of a people for ever struggling against the fatality of their position has been the fondly imagined epoch of those old Milesian days, when, as they believe, the glory of arts and arms, and all the blessings of civilization came in the train of their heroic ancestors from the coasts of Spain, that hitherto none but the habitual revilers and depreciators of Ireland, the base scribes of a dominant party and sect, have ever thought of calling in question the authenticity of a legend to which a whole nation had long clung with retrospective pride, and which substituting, as it does, a mere phantom of glory for true historical fame, has served them so mournfully in place of real independence and greatness. Even in our own times, all the most intelligent of those writers who have treated of ancient Ireland, have each in turn, adopted the tale of the Milesian colonization, and lent all the aid of their learning and talent to elevate it into history. But, even in their hands, the attempt has proved an utter failure; nor could any effort, indeed, of ingenuity succeed in reconciling the improbabilities of a story, which in no other point of view differs from the fictitious origins invented for their respective countries by Humbald, Suffridus, Geoffrey Monmouth, and others, than in having been somewhat more ingeniously put together by its inventors, and far more fondly persevered in by the imaginative people, whose love of high ancestry it flatters, and whose wounded pride it consoles."

It must not be thought from this, however, that Mr. Moore has surrendered all his poetical dreams of the former glory of his country, or [illegible] offer [illegible] now but the dissipation of [illegible] splendid vanities by which in the midst of present humiliation and suffering, they have so often been consoled. We confess we think he clings to them still rather too fondly; and the proof of this may be observed in the circumstance that his notes are obliged very frequently to insinuate a doubt upon his text. He has too decided a leaning towards what are called the Irish annals—the fruits of the industry of writers of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, who amused themselves with the strange task of lending the shape of "annals" and the sober lineaments of dry detail, to the wildest and most extravagant fictions they could discover among the poetical legends of early monks and bards. It is the very oddity of this undertaking and its results which has induced so many mistakes and misapprehensions of the real history of Pagan Ireland. And surely when Mr. Moore, in fortifying his own view of these annals by such an opinion as that of Sir James Mackintosh, who considers their evidences conclusive, having examined them with so little care as to be betrayed into the monstrous error of saying that there are among them chronicles of the second century—he is merely, at some little expense of truth, doing courtesy to an eminent name.

The most interesting and striking results of Mr. Moore's researches in this volume we take to be in those portions of it which have reference to the sacred purposes to which he clearly proves the Phœnicians devoted Ireland. He brings all the scattered lights of evidence to centre strongly on this point, and, as we think, with the most satisfactory result. The Phœnicians are the most remarkable people of ancient history—the great carriers, as it would appear, to all quarters of the world, not only of colonies and commerce, but of shrines and of divinities. Having secured possession of the produce of some new soil, these shrewd merchants never failed to tighten their grasp of it by seeking to establish upon the spot some spiritual influence—the centre of an ever-self-widening sphere of power. It is clear, we think, that in Mr. Moore's view of the connection of the Phœnicians with Ireland, the difficulties that have beset the question hitherto, in respect of the deficiency of the country in those sources of commercial wealth which were so greedily imported by these ancient commercial pirates (such as, in especial, the article of tin), are completely disposed of. Ireland was used mainly by the Phœnicians as the chief seat of a religious mission, whose purpose was to hold within its influence a wider range of spiritual power. Mr. Moore completely establishes the subserviency of the Druidical system of Britain and Gaul to that of Ireland, of Iernè, as she was beautifully named. *She* was the centre of the new worship, the worship now, however, quite unknown, and of which the Round Towers are the solitary and enduring monuments.

The chapter which supplies a retrospective review of the institutions and state of civilization of the Pagan Irish, is written with much thought and care. We make an extract on the contrasts of national character, as evident in that early time, and enduring until now.

"It is then, manifest, that all the evidence derived from foreign sources, to prove the barbarous state of the Irish before the Christian era, must, from the very nature of the authorities themselves, be considered worthless and null; while the numerous testimonies which Ireland still can produce in her native language, her monuments, her ancient annals and traditions, all concurring and refuting so gross and gratuitous an assumption. Having disposed thus of the chief, if not the only strong grounds of one of the two conflicting hypotheses, to which the subject of Irish antiquities has given rise, I am bound to deal no less unsparingly with that other and far more agreeable delusion, which would make of Ireland, in those early ages, a paragon of civilisation and refinement,—would exalt the splendour of her Royal Palaces, the romantic deeds of her Red Branch Knights, the Celestial Judgments of her Brehons, and the high privileges and functions of her Bards. That there is an outline of truth in such representations her most authentic records testify;—it is the filling up of this mere outline which is, for the most part, overcharged and false. The songs and legends of the country are, in such descriptions, confounded with her history, her fictions have been taken for realities, and her realities lightened into romance. Those old laws and customs of the land, so ruinous as we have seen, to peace and industry, could not have been otherwise than fatal to the progress of civilisation, nor can any one who follows the dark and turbid course of our ancient history, through the unvaried scenes of turbulence and rapine which it traverses, suppose for an instant, that any high degree of general civilisation could coexist with habits and practices so utterly subversive of all the elements of civilised life. At the same time in speculating on the aspect of Irish society at any period whatsoever, full allowance is to be made for those anomalies which so often occur in the course of affairs in that country, and which, in many instances, baffle all such calculations respecting its real condition as are founded on those ordinary rules and principles by which other countries are judged. Even in the days of Ireland's Christian fame, when amidst the darkness that hung over the rest of Europe, she stood as a light to the nations, and sent apostles in all directions from her shores—even in that distinguished period of her history, we shall find the same contrasts, the same contrarieties of national character, presenting themselves; insomuch that it would be according as the historical painter selected his subjects of portraiture—whether from the calm and holy recesses of Glendalough and Inisfallen, or the rath of the rude chief, and fierce councils of rebel kings—that the country itself would receive either praise or reprobation, and be delineated as an island of savages or of saints. But there is an era still more strongly illustrative of this view of Irish character, and at the same time recent enough to be within the memory of numbers still alive. That it is possible for a state of things to exist wherein some of the best and noblest fruits of civilisation may be most conspicuously displayed in one portion of the community, while the habitual violences of barbarism are, at the same time, raging in another, is but too strongly proved by the history of modern Ireland during the last thirty years of the eighteenth century,—a period adorned, it will hardly be denied, by as many high and shining names as ever graced the meridian of the most favoured country, and yet convulsed, through its whole course, by a furious struggle between the people and their rulers, maintained on both sides, by a degree of ferocity, a reckless violence of spirit, worthy only of the most uncivilised life. Such an anomalous state of society, so fresh within recollection, might abate, at least, if not wholly remove, any confidence in the conclusion, that, because the public annals of ancient Ireland leave little else in the memory but a confused chaos of factions and never-ending feuds, she could not, therefore, have arrived at a higher rank in civilisation than such habits of turbulence and lawlessness are usually found to indicate."

Into the question of the first beginnings of the Christian era in Ireland, Mr Moore plunges with great enthusiasm and courage. He flings over all the sordid theories that have prevailed about the dragooning system practised by Henry II. being the first introduction of "Popery"—he scorns even to allude to them—and describes the first appearance of Christianity in his country, quiet, yet sudden and all gladdening, as the most singular and striking moral spectacle as any which the course of human affairs ever presented.

"A community of fierce and proud tribes, for ever warring among themselves, and wholly secluded from all the rest of the world, with an ancient hierachy intrenched in its own venerable superstitious, and safe from the weakening infusion of the creeds of Greece or Rome, would seem to present as dark and intractible materials for the formation of a Christian people as any that could be conceived. The result proves, however, the uncertainty of such calculations upon national character, while it affords an example of that ready pliancy, that facility in yielding to new impulses and influences, which, in the Irish character, is found so remarkably combined with a fond adherence to old usages and customs, and with that sort of retrospective imagination which for ever yearns after the past. While, in all other countries, the introduction of Christianity has been the slow work of time, has been resisted by either government or people, and seldom effected without a lavish effusion of blood—in Ireland, on the contrary, by the influence of one humble but zealous missionary, and with but little previous preparation of the soil by other hands, Christianity burst forth, at the first ray of apostolic light, and, with the sudden ripeness of a northern summer, at once covered the whole land. Kings and princes, when not themselves among the ranks of the converted, saw their sons and daughters joining in the train without a murmur. Chiefs, at variance in all else, agreed in meeting beneath the Christian banner; and the proud Druid and Bard laid their superstitions meekly at the foot of the cross; not, by a singular blessing of Providence—unexampled, indeed, in the whole history of the church—was there a single drop of blood shed, on account of religion, through the entire course of this mild Christian revolution, by which, in the space of a few years, all Ireland was brought tranquilly under the dominion of the gospel."

There is a subsequent passage of great beauty which we should like to quote, on the religious enthusiasm of the Irish (232-233), but we must be content to refer the reader to it, as well as to the matters of slightly religious controversy which Mr. Moore afterwards introduces, and which we are not sorry to be spared the task of adverting to.

We will finish our extracts by one which may be considered interesting on the subject of Irish music. The pleasant and curious learning of the notes is only a single example of much similar wealth and abundance.

"In its infant state, poetry has been seldom separated from music; and it is probable, that most of the stanzas cited by the annalists were meant originally to be associated with song. Of some of the juvenile works of S. Columbanus we are told, that they were "worthy of being sung;" and a scene brought vividly, in a few words, before our eyes, by the Irish biographer of Columba, represents that holy man as sitting, along with his brethren, upon the banks of the beautiful lake Kee, while among them was a poet skilled, we are told, in modulating song to verse "after the manner of his art." That it was to the accompaniment of a stringed instrument, called the Cruit they performed those songs or chaunts, appears to be the most general opinion. In some distichs on the death of Columba, preserved in the annals of the Four Masters, we find mention of this kind of harp in rather a touching passage:—"Like a song of the cruit without joy, is the sound which follows our master to the tomb;" and its common use in the eighth century, as an accompaniment to the voice, may be implied from Bede's account of the religious poet Caedmon, who, in order to avoid taking a part in the light songs of society, always rose, he tells us, from table when the harp was sent round, and it came to his turn to sing and play. The Italians, who are known to have been in possession of the harp before the time of Dante, are, by a learned musician of their own country, Galilei, said to have derived it from Ireland; the instrument, according to his account, being no other than a cithara with many strings, and having, at the time when he wrote, four octaves and a tone in compass. How little music, though so powerful in its influence on the feelings, either springs from, or is dependent upon intellect, appears from the fact, that some of the most exquisite effusions of this art have had their origin among the simplest and most uncultivated people; nor can all that taste and science bring afterwards to the task do more, in general, than diversify, by new combinations, those first wild strains of gaiety or passion into which nature had infused her original inspiration. In Greece the sweetness of the ancient music had already been lost, when all the other arts were but on their way to perfection; and from the accounts given by Giraldus Cambrensis of the Irish harpers of the twelfth century, it may be inferred that the melodies of the country, at the earlier period of which we are speaking, were in some degree like the first music of the infant age of Greece, and partook of the freshness of that morning of mind and hope which was then awaking around them. With respect to the structure of the ancient Irish harp, there does not appear to have been anything accurately ascertained; but, from that retentiveness of all belonging to the part which we have shown to have characterised this people, it appears most probable that their favourite instrument was kept sacredly unaltered, and remained the same perhaps in latter times, when it charmed the ears of English poets and philosophers, as when it has been modulated by the bard Cronan, in the sixth century, upon the banks of the lake Kee.

We take leave of the work with a strong sense of its interest and value. It is to be completed we are told, in three volumes, but at present there would seem little chance of this, and we dare say we shall not quarrel with Mr Moore for extending it. When his labours are over he will have established another claim on the affection and gratitude of his countrymen; and the reproach implied in the circumstance of the annals of one of the liveliest of nations having been consigned, as hitherto, to the dullest and stupidest of all mortal writers, will exist no more.—*Examiner,*

BAYLEY'S RATIONALE OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATION.

It must not be concluded from our summary of contents, that the work is only an exposition of abstract points. The writer borrows his illustrations from history or present politics; and discusses general questions with a present applicability and a homeliness of effect which show that his eyes are open to passing characters, events, and subjects. Here are two illustrative specimens, the last of which contains a very neat definition of the elements of an Eltenborough.

THE USES OF DEBATE.

The peculiar advantages of oral discussion are, that from the number and variety of minds simultaneously handling the subject, it is rapidly turned on all sides and scrutinized in every part; and secondly, that a state of clear-sightedness is produced in the understanding which is seldom to be purposely created, and is only the occasional visitant of the closet. In the process of debate, the doubt which hung over the mind clears away, the information wanting and searched for in vain is supplied, the absurdity before unnoticed is made palpable, the foul conceit blown up by some partial experience melts into air, the attention is animated, and the perception sharpened by the alternate exposition and reply, attack and defence. It can hardly be questioned, that if a number of men, with adequate information, come together, and freely discuss a subject to the best of their ability, they will arrive at a truer conclution than the same men could attain, in the same time, by any other means.

It is no valid objection to this to allege that the discussions of public assemblies narrow and superficial, compared with the contemporary speculations of the philosopher in his closet. This is not owing to any thing in the nature of the process, but to the degree of intelligence in the debaters. The caracter of the debates will of course be determined by the character of their intellect. It is true enough, that while Adam Smith was engaged in embodying his profound views of political science in the seclusion of his study, the Members of the British Parliament were exhibiting a lamentable contrast of ignorance and error. But we must recollect, that the philosophers who are really profounder than their contemporaries in active life are few, and that their profoundity does not proceed from the solitary prosecution of their inquiries; although the solitariness of their path may frequently be the necessary result of their going beyond others. There could be no question, that if they could meet in discussion with men equal to themselves, capable of entering into their views and contending with their doctrines, their speculations would be immediately improved. It is to be particularly observed, that there is no incompatibility between the two practices of private study and debate; but that they in fact mutually assist each other where they can be united. Private study gives profundity to discussion; discussion gives life, impulse, direction, and energy, to private study; and men of profound minds would always gain by a free intercourse with their equals. As it is, the arguments and replies of philosophers labour after each other at comparatively wide intervals. Closet controversialists, shackled by that intervention of space and time which oral discussion annihilates, make tardy progress. The discussion of subjects in this way, is to the quick reciprocation of personal debate, what a game of chess by letter between competitors on the opposite shores of the Atlantic is to the more rapid contest across a table.

THE RATIONALE OF SPEAKING.

There seems to be an inveterate impression on the public mind, that the essence of statesmanship consists in the faculty of pouring forth an unlimited torrent of words; that he is the wisest and greatest politician who is the readiest, the most prolix, and most dextrous debater.

Nothing can well be more erroneous than this conclusion. Speaking in public is a habit, and there are few men, wise or unwise who could not become ready speakers by practice. It is true, that amongst men equally trained and accustomed to the public expression of their opinions, a difference in point of fluency may generally be observed: some possess the faculty in an extraordinary degree, while others are as remarkable deficient in it; but if we examine into the qualities of mind which are the causes of this difference, we shall probably discover nothing to establish a connexion between soundness of judgment, and fluency of speech.

Facility of expression appears to depend very much on the predominant mode in which the ideas are associated. If an individual's thoughts are principally connected together by circumstances of time and place and superficial resemblance, by those casual ties, in a word, which usually prevail in the mental traits of people little accustomed to reflection, he possesses within himself the chief elements of a great talker. One idea perpetually suggests another, and as they all seem equally dependent, and there is no reference to any particular point on which the whole series is to be brought to bear, or at all events a very loose reference, no cause exists why the speaker should terminate his oration, except what the impatience of his audience supplies; or except, perhaps, the failure of his own physical strength. On the other hand, if a speaker's ideas on any subject rise in his mind because they are logically dependent, because they are strictly connected with the question before him, they are self-circumscribed within determinate bounds; a few words will frequently be sufficient to present them to the hearer; and as every thought will have a bearing on the conclusion intended to be proved, the process will naturally be brief.

Affixed to the *Rationale of Representation*, are two brief but able essays, one on Rights, the other on Equality. The general aim of each is to carry out the principle formerly laid down, that as the good of the community is the subject of government, utility is the sole test to determine either what is a right of man or how far political equality should be maintained.—*Spectator, April 5.*

Abstract of a Bill relative to Executors and Administrators as amended by the Committee. Brought in by Sir J. Campbell and Dr. Lushington.

The word "will" to extend to a testament and to a codicil, and the words "personal estate" to leaseholds, monies, goods, rights and all other personal property: and the singular number shall apply to the plural, and the masculine gender to the feminine.—The assent of an executor or administrator not to pass legal title to a legatee until the former has executed an assignment or release.—Any executor of an executor, whether or not he has proved the will of the testator, may, before acting as such, renounce the executorship of such will, and any other person may administer to it.—Where letters of administration have been granted to another person, although there was an executor, such letters to be voidable only when revoked, or when probat of will is granted to the executor.—All acts done under voidable letters of administration shall be valid; but the persons receiving property under them to account for it in equity, to whoever is entitled to it under will.—All deeds executed by an executor before proving the will, shall be void.—When an executor or administrator is desirous of being discharged from that office, he may be so by any court of equity, and letters of administration may be granted to any other person.—This Act not to extend to wills or letters of administration relating to persons who shall die before 1st January, 1836; and not to extend to Scotland.

On Monday, Norman Welch was hanged at Lancaster, having been convicted at the Assizes, for the murder of Mr. Soutagate, the Liverpool Customhouse officer. The particulars of the murder were given fully at the time it was committed.

Sir Robert Gordon had been appointed Ambassador to Russia. He is Lord Aberdeen's brother. Lord Stuart de Rothesay will, it is said succeed Lord Ponsonby at Constantinople.

The Astronomical Society have obtained apartments in Somerset House, through the interference of the Duke of Sussex. The number of Fellows and Associates of the Society is now 328.

Mr. Law, the Recorder of London, has been elected without opposition for Cambridge University, and has taken his seat in the House of Commons.

The Speaker and Mrs. Abercromby left Fenton's Hotel on Saturday, for their house in Carlton Gardens.

Dr. Nicholl, now a Lord of the Treasury, has been re-elected for Cardiff.—*Spectator,*

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